

THE
CADET.

A
MILITARY TREATISE.

BY AN OFFICER.

Vis consili expers mole ruit sua. HORACE.

THE SECOND EDITION.



L O N D O N:

Printed for W. JOHNSTON, in Ludgate-Street,
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THE
CADER
MILITARY TREATISE



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MDCCCXII.

T O
His ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF
CUMBERLAND,
&c. &c. &c.

S I R,

AS I have the Honour to bear
His MAJESTY's Commission,
I think it a Duty incumbent up-
on me to contribute to the utmost
of my Power towards the Good of
the Service I belong to.

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iv DEDICATION.

What I now offer to Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's Protection, are Extracts from several Treatises on the *Art of War*, together with some Observations thereon, which I hope may merit Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's Approbation.

In the Course of reading the several Authors, from which the following Attempt is drawn, I have endeavoured to collect every Thing applicable to, or corresponding with, our Service, as far as my Capacity and Experience would permit, and what may perhaps be of use to some young Officers who don't understand the Originals, or who have too much Employ-

DEDICATION. v

Employment or too little Curiosity to peruse those Treatises throughout. It was upon this Account that I have attempted the following Collection, and also that I knew it the Custom of many Authors to swell their Productions, though not increase the Merit of them, under the false Notion of enhancing their Value, when, in Reality, the Diamond would shine with far greater Lustre, was it divested of that prodigious Crust, which too often surrounds it.

My Dependance is entirely on Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's Patronage, which I would ask as a Soldier, not solicit as an Author: My Intent is to be of Service to

vi DEDICATION.

my Brother Officers, and nothing more: If I succeed, my Trouble is rewarded, my Point gained, and Your Favour secured; if not, I rely on Your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S Candour to forgive the Inability for the Sake of the Intention. I am

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Most Obedient and

Humble Servant,

AN OFFICER.

TO THE
OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM conscious that an Attempt
ill executed is universally con-
demned; little Regard is had to
Intention where Capacity fails;
nor is even Pity allowed for Want
of Understanding in Literary Pro-
ductions: What then can I ex-
pect? As an Author I shall be

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viii TO THE OFFICERS

condemned, but as a Soldier I demand to be forgiven, especially as the first Productions of all Kinds are commonly weak and unfinished; and this Circumstance may possibly influence my Friends to overlook many Faults. For I wish I could have added a few *English* Names to the following List of Authors; but I am sorry to say, that a disappointed Search for Books of this Kind in our Language, exonerates me from the Guilt of Plagiarism from my Countrymen.

Whoever reads the following Collection, if he is an old experienced Officer, let him add or alter what he finds defective or improper;

proper ; if a young one and a Scholar, let him mend the Stile and Language ; both shall be received with Gratitude.

The first Part of this was wrote about two Years ago, and was only calculated for the Service in Time of Peace : The present Situation of Affairs has made me trespass a little more, yet I hope I have not presumed beyond the Bounds of Decency, or affected a Knowledge inconsistent with my Rank : Where any thing farther occurs to the Reader, I believe it will be found almost a literal Translation from some Author, or some Scheme less rational than improveable.

The

x TO THE OFFICERS, &c.

The only Merit I pretend to claim, is, that perhaps some better Pen may improve upon my undigested Hints, and some Gentleman of equal Love for the Service and more Capacity, may oblige the Army with a more correct Treatise on this Subject, for which we are now alone indebted to our nearest, constant, and natural Enemies. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Humble Servant,

AN OFFICER.

AUTHORS

Quoted in the following Collection.

V EGECIUS	<i>Inst. Militaires.</i>
Folarde	<i>Polybius.</i>
Duke de Rohan	<i>Cæsar's Commentaries.</i>
Marechal Puysegur	<i>Traité de la Guerre.</i>
M. Montécuculi	<i>Mem.</i>
M. Turenne	<i>Hist. & Mem.</i>
M. Bombelles	{ <i>Service de l'Infan-</i> <i>terie.</i>
Ditto	{ <i>Traité des Evoluti-</i> <i>ons Militaires.</i>
M. De Quincy	<i>Max. Militaires.</i>
M. D'Hericourt	{ <i>Elemens de l'Art</i> <i>Militaire.</i>
M. Santa Cruz	<i>Reflexions Militaires.</i>
M. Vauban	{ <i>Traité de la Guerre</i> <i>en Gen.</i>
Castruccio Bonamici	{ <i>Comment. in Bello</i> <i>Italico.</i>

M. Saxe

AUTHORS quoted, &c.

M. Saxe	{ <i>Mem. sur l'Infanterie.</i>
Anonym.	{ <i>Instructions Militaires.</i>
M. D'Espagnac	
M. Le Blond	{ <i>L'Arithm. & Geomet. de l'Officier.</i>
H. D. R.	{ <i>Le parfait Capitaine, & Traité.</i>
M. Le Chevalier de Clairac.	{ <i>Ingenieur de Campagne.</i>

C O N-

C O N T E N T S.

Chapter I.	O <i>N the Necessity of Military Discipline.</i>	Page 1
Chap. II.	<i>On the Exercise of Troops during Peace.</i>	14
Chap. III.	<i>Of Marches.</i>	24
Chap. IV.	<i>Of Courts Martial.</i>	36
Chap. V.	<i>Of Exercise.</i>	49
Chap. VI.	<i>Scheme of Exercise.</i>	64
Chap. VII.	<i>Scheme for the Hollow Square.</i>	77
Chap. VIII.	<i>Of Companies commanded by respective Officers.</i>	84
Chap. IX.	<i>Of Artillery.</i>	91
Chap. X.	<i>Of Soldiers.</i>	95
Chap. XI.	<i>Of Corporals.</i>	102
Chap. XII.	<i>Of Serjeants.</i>	107
Chap. XIII.	<i>Of Officers in private Life.</i>	111
Chap. XIV.	<i>Of Subalterns.</i>	143
Chap. XV.	<i>Of Captains.</i>	152
	Chap.	

CONTENTS.

Chap. XVI. <i>Of Majors.</i>	— —	156
Chap. XVII. <i>Of Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		160
Chap. XVIII. <i>Of Colonels.</i>	—	164
Chap. XIX. <i>Of General Officers.</i>		169
Chap. XX. <i>Of Honour.</i>	— —	178
Chap. XXI. <i>Of Valour.</i>	—	184
Chap. XXII. <i>Instructions for Officers commanding Detachments.</i>	— —	190
Chap. XXIII. <i>Castrametation.</i>	—	225
Chap. XXIV. <i>Reflection.</i>	— —	241

THE

THE CADET.


A

MILITARY TREATISE.

CHAPTER I.

On the NECESSITY of MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Mem. of Monticuculi, Page 49.

OTHING can be so necessary
to the Soldier as *Discipline*;
without it, Troops may be-
come more dangerous than use-
ful, more hurtful to ourselves, than to our
Enemies: The Means of Discipline is re-
gulated by our Military Laws, and by the
Articles of War, which command Obedi-
ence

ence to Superiors, Courage against an Enemy, a Conduct (in regard to private Conversation) regular and honourable; appointing for that Purpose, Rewards and Punishments due to the different Behaviours.

Ibid. Page 207.

The barbarous Nations place their principal Advantage in Number and a headstrong Fury; the *well-disciplined* Army in a calm Courage and established Order.

Mareschal Saxe, Page 3.

The Necessity of Military Discipline has never been so well experienced, as since the Beginning of this Century; I will not recriminate upon the Misfortunes that happened to us during the War of 1700, altho' we maintained a prodigious Number of Troops, a great Part of which bore a *military Appearance*, and were commanded by Veteran Officers: I shall speak only, of the singular Events, of which we were Witnesses in *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*,

ria, and the Condition in which those fine and numerous Armies returned, which the King sent thither. I will prove, that the Neglect of Discipline among our Troops, has been the Cause of all our ill Success, and that the present Constitution of our Military State is not at all calculated to restore it. If there should be any one, so wilfully blind, as not to discover the immense Advantages of a strict Discipline, let him only remark the Changes that have happened in the Affairs of *Europe* since the Year 1700, both in regard to the *Russians* and *Prussians*: We have scarce, as we may say, known the former, but by their wild ungovernable Irregularity, and their Defeats; *one Man only*, but an illustrious one, has on a sudden, changed the Face of Affairs in that Empire: His Experience of this Defect, or rather the Effect of a sublime Genius, taught him, how impossible it was for an extended Empire, not only to conquer others, but even to sustain itself with a Multitude of armed Men, when they are conducted without Principle, and obey

without a regular Discipline : He meditated, nay more, He executed a Remedy ; and from Men the most unruly and fearful, he formed Soldiers that knew their Duty, and inspired them with Courage to perform it, of which, Their Neighbours, heretofore their Conquerors, soon experienced a melancholy Proof, and of which, *Europe* will more and more feel the Effects, if that Discipline does but subsist long among them.

“ The above Paragraph, I imagine,
 “ must lead us to reflect on some Events
 “ during the last War, where the Spirit
 “ of Military Discipline was as low, as
 “ that which the Marechal complains of
 “ in the *French* Troops, until his Royal
 “ Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND
 “ by his indefatigable Care reviv'd it : The
 “ Term *Fearful*, which he applies to the
 “ *Russians*, before *Peter Alexiowitz*, was
 “ from a Diffidence of themselves, when
 “ opposed to regular Forces assisted by
 “ Discipline ; and a Sensibility that Order
 “ and Obedience in the Soldier, added
 “ to

“to the Prudence of a General, must
“naturally prevail against the unwieldy
“Force of an ungoverned Multitude.”

Mar. Saxe, Page 5.

In regard to the *Prussians*, tho' the Alteration was not so considerable among them, yet it should make a greater Impression upon us, as we are their Neighbours. They have wisely profited by the Interval of a long Peace to perfect themselves in the Art of War; and those Troops, which about four Years ago, many of our Officers (Contemners of Discipline) looked upon as Puppets of Parade, and useless for Action, were seen to engage Veteran Troops, and at the Battle of *Molwitz*, perform all the necessary Duties, with Firmness and Regularity, equal to the best Corps of Infantry whatever.

“Is not this sufficient to convince us
“that nothing is to be disregarded in our
“Occupation? Every thing there is ef-
“fential, the most minute becomes im-

“portant by the Prospect of its Confe-
“quences, and the least Negligence is a
“capital Fault. There are some among
“us, who bestow the Appellation of
“*Martinet* on others, who really make
“their Business their Employment; and
“who do, or are willing to understand
“it. Why should not we take Exam-
“ple from our Neighbours, nay even
“from our Enemies, where it may be
“for the Good of our Service? Why not
“take all Opportunities to improve our-
“selves in Military Knowledge, that in
“case of Accidents, we may be in a pro-
“per Condition to resist them?

“It is in the Leisure of Peace that we
“must sow the Seeds of Discipline,
“whence we may expect to reap a Bene-
“fit in time of War; it is now the Sol-
“dier must be modelled, and taught that
“Duty, which his Country requires him
“to *know*, not to *learn*, when he is cal-
“led upon. How can this be compassed?
“By accustoming the Soldier to all that
“Exactitude, which may hereafter be
“ne-

“ necessary, otherwise the Novelty will
 “ disconcert, and Regularity be awkward
 “ to him.

Mar. Saxe, Page 11.

Without looking back farther than Monsieur de *Turenne*, we may see, and ought to judge, by what he performed, that the Infantry of *France* was the best disciplined in *Europe*, and at that time, in the best Condition for Service: Had it been otherwise, how was it possible for him to make such long and glorious Campaigns? To gain Victories, that no one but himself, could even hope for? There is one March in particular that we all know was made by M. de *Turenne*, which at present would be impracticable for us to perform in so short a Time.* The Success of those extraordinary Enterprizes, which he performed, had never answered his Designs, but for the exact Discipline and Subordination of his Troops.

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* I believe Mar. *Saxe* means the March from *Hochfeld* to *Wisloch*, about thirty Leagues in four Days.

What I advance, I may possibly be deemed a Paradox; but I will maintain, that it is almost impossible for a General, even the most circumspect, the most clear sighted, or of the greatest Reputation, to discipline Troops, whose Constitution is bad.

Marechal Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 27.

It was a Maxim of *Socrates*, that Order and Discipline are the most important Articles in an Army; and that without these, it is absolutely of no Service; no one can reap an Advantage from a confused Heap of Stones, Bricks, Wood, or Tiles; but when every thing is properly disposed, as in a Building, when we have made the Foundation and the Roof of Materials that will not rot or spoil by Water, such as Stones and Tiles; when we have employed Bricks and Wood in the Body of the Edifice, then indeed we rank our Structure as substantial and complete.

Ibid.

Ibid. Page 31.

I have often seen Armies in the same Confusion as that Mass of Materials represents to us; and it is certain, that without an exact Discipline and a thorough Experience in Military Affairs, which enables a General to prevent this, we may frequently (especially in great Armies) run the Risque of being exposed to the like Disorder.

Ibid. Page 27.

We should endeavour to render ourselves superior in every thing to our Enemies, and to neglect nothing to compass it, but inform ourselves how other Nations instruct their Troops, and adopt their Practice, if better than our own.

Vegecius, Inf. Mil. p. 15. Pref.

The Riches and Finesse of the Carthagenians, the masterly Genius of the Greeks, the prodigious Size of the Germans, the robust Complexion and Courage of the Gauls, the numerous Armies of Spain, all
funk

sunk beneath the Force of *Roman Discipline*.

Ibid. Insti. Mil. Page 1.

'Tis not from Number, or a headstrong Courage, that Victory is to be expected; she rather attends the Knowledge and the Use of Arms: We see the *Romans* conquering the World, by no other Means than a continual Exercise of Arms, a good Discipline in their Camps, and a constant Attention to the Business of the Field. What could their small Numbers have performed against the numerous Armies of the *Gauls*? What could their small Stature against the vast Bulk of the *Germans* ? The *Spaniards* have always surpassed the *Romans* in Numbers and Force of Body: We have never disputed with the *Africans*, the Advantage of Riches, nor the many Resources their Subtilty and Cunning supply them with: No one will deny the *Greeks* to have more Genius than us: What had the *Romans* to oppose to all these Advantages? They knew how to chuse their new Levies, and to discipline

THE CADET.

11

pline them in the Exercise of Arms; they strengthened their Bodies by a habitude of Labour; they prepared them in the Field of *Mars*, for whatever might happen to them in an Action, and they established severe Punishments against the Careless and the Idle.

Knowledge in the Business of War, improves Courage, and the Soldier requires but an Occasion to execute what he is sure he has properly learned; so that a small Number of Troops, trained to the Practice of War, steals, as we may say, the Victory; and a numerous Army, on the contrary, is nothing but a Multitude of Men who are dragged to a Slaughter.

Duke de Roban's Remarks on Caesar's Commentaries, p. 27.

The Romans never subdued other Nations by Number or Valour, but by their Skill in War, which daily improved by the Observation of their Orders.

Ibid. Page 58.

Cæsar, in the Battle against the *Nervii*, wholly imputes his Deliverance to the long Discipline of his Soldiers.

Ibid. Page 80.

The Defeat of five thousand *Roman* Horse by Eight Hundred *German* Horse, and the Day following, the Defeat of Four Hundred Thousand *Germans* by Thirty or Forty Thousand *Romans*, is a clear Demonstration, that it is not the natural Bravery of one Nation over another, nor yet the greater Number over a smaller, which occasions the Gain of Battles, but the exact Observation of Military Discipline, and the continual Exercise of Arms.

“ I believe it will be unnecessary to insert more Quotations on this Subject ;
 “ the above are sufficient to convince the
 “ sensible Part of Mankind in what great
 “ Estimation Discipline was held by both
 “ Ancients, and those of a later Date, as
 “ also the Necessity of preserving Order
 “ and

“and Exactitude now, which may, in
“some measure, ascertain happy Confe-
“quences hereafter. It is not from
“Books alone we shall see the Necessity
“of Discipline, let us turn our Eyes to-
“wards our Enemies, whose continual
“Camps, and daily Exercise seem to call
“us from the Inactivity and Quiet, they
“are preparing to disturb.”

THE MINISTERS (says that judicious
Historian) living in Inactivity, and
a Republic for some time before un-
der the frequent guile of irregularities, the
common effect of which, which ought
not in the least to be suffered among the
Troops, as being the first cause of
tiny and sedition, very dangerous
How sensible is this Maxim? How im-
portant to Princes, to Republics, to
States, and to Generals of
Armies, who need Discipline, and the
Military Exercises? Who permit a man-
ful Idleness and Inactivity to reign among
the Troops, in the Interval of Peace,
where they ought rather to redouble their
Care

-PACH-

CHAPTER II.

*On the EXERCISE of Troops during
the Time of Peace.**Folard. Polybius.*

THE Multitude (says that judicious Historian) living in Inactivity, and a Repose for some time before untasted, are frequently guilty of Irregularities, the common Effect of Idleness, which ought not in the least to be suffered among the Troops, as being the first cause of Mutiny and Sedition.

How sensible is this Maxim? How important to Princes, to Republicks, to Ministers of State, and to Generals of Armies, who neglect Discipline, and the Military Exercises? Who permit a shameful Idleness and Inactivity to reign among the Troops, in the Interval of Peace, where they ought rather to redouble their

Care

Care and Attention? Then it is, that Idleness, Negligence, and a Relaxation of the Military Laws, are of the worst Consequences, and most fatal to a State: For on the breaking out of a War, we should soon discover our Misfortune, and that Misfortune is absolutely without Remedy. The Prince, who has neglected this Discipline, or the Generals, who he ordains to command his Armies, would too soon perceive it: They are not the same Soldiers, nor even the same Officers, they are all changed, all different to what they were before the Peace. Labour and Fatigue become insupportable to them; They see nothing but what appears new and aukward, and know nothing of the Practice of Camps and Armies; They have forgot every thing, but the Remembrance of Indulgence and Pleasures past; The Soldiers (less blameable than their Officers, who have set them the Example) are incapable of supporting the Pains and Hardships of a Military Life? Where is our Remedy? Can we every Day find those, who are capable of rendering them
other-

otherwise than they are, and to inspire them with the Love of Arms? Can we every Day find such extraordinary Personages as a *Pyrrhus*, a *Cæsar*, or a *Zisca*, who in a short time can form and discipline whole Armies? Who by their Address, their Patience, and Understanding in Military Affairs, can metamorphose the simple Peasant, and effeminate mechanick, into quite different Characters, I mean Intrepid and Obedient Soldiers? These Sort of Prodigies are not very common, at least in the Memory of any one now living.

If the Peace has not lasted long enough to make the old Soldiers forget, that they once lived according to the Laws of an exact and regular Discipline, we may recal that Remembrance by Practice and a Re-establishment of those Laws, by easy and gentle Means: But if we have enjoyed the Calm of Peace for any long Term of Years, the old Soldiers, who were the Life and Soul of the Corps, where they were grown grey in the Service, will be dead, or discharged as unfit for
Duty,

Duty, obliged to beg their Bread, and cursing the Day, when (instead of following a Trade, which would have gained them an honest Livelihood) they accepted of one whose Fruit is Beggary, unless they have the Fortune to obtain the Hospital: But this Resource is not in every Kingdom, and even in *France* not always certain; a feigned Infirmary, assisted by Favour and Interest, too often usurps the Place, which was ordained for real Objects only.

Others, who have served, but towards the End of the late War, will have forgot the Experience which they acquired in the Military Exercises, and enter into the Field enervated and ignorant; the old Officers will be retired or displaced; if any should remain, they will be esteemed, (provided the Corruption does not reach them) as troublesome Censors and Disciplinarians, among the Crowd of young, debauched, and effeminate Officers, without Application or Experience.

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Those

Those who love their Business, without having had the Opportunity to practise it, by having commenced Officers after the War, will be so small in Number, that they will find themselves without Power, without Authority, and unknown at Court; and it will be wonderful if they escape the Raillery and Censure of others, whose Conduct is so different from their own: I don't speak this as a Thing that *may*, but what infallibly *must* happen.

Two Thirds of our Generals, heretofore experienced, but now weakened by Age, will not be in a Condition to serve; many of the others, absorbed by Pleasures, Luxury, and Ease, with very small Experience, without Application, and with Talents not extraordinary, shall march into the Field, at the Head of an Army composed of such Officers and such Soldiers, to fight against Troops, who perhaps have been less neglected, and consequently more exercised; one may easily judge

judge what is to be expected from such a Conduct. This regards all the States of *Europe*, who at this Time enjoy the Pleasures of a profound Peace, and whose Troops in Garrison pass their Time in Tranquility and Repose, more or less, according to the Merit of their Officers.

It is with Peace and War, as with Life and Death; the more we advance in Peace, the nearer we approach to War: We should be mistaken, if, amusing ourselves with the Present, which may not be of long Duration, without regarding the Hereafter which threatens us, we should neglect the Opportunity which would put us in a Situation, never to be surprized, nor to be afraid of any thing.

From whences comes it that we neglect so much the Method of the Ancients? I don't mean to lie always encamped; they could not do otherwise, as they had but few fortified Towns, to keep their Subjects in their Duty: But what should hinder us to form our Camps in the Summer

C 2

Season,

Season, where the General Officers might themselves exercise their Troops, in the *grand Manœuvres* of War? That is to say, in the Distribution and Employment of their different * *Arms*, which the Soldiers, no more than the Officers, can learn but by Exercise; we should form, by this Method, experienced Soldiers, excellent Officers, and Generals capable of the Command of Armies.

By often changing their Ground, they would in Effect be instructed in the Extent and Distribution of the Camp, and in the general Movements; by this Means we should arrive at the grand and material Articles of the Military Science, and form the † *Coup d'œil*; instead of which, at the Commencement of a War, the
greatest

* *Arms* is a *French* Expression, to signify the different Qualities of Corps, such as Horse, Foot, Dragoons, Artillery, Irregulars, &c.

† A Quickness in discovering a Country proper for encamping, by its Situation in regard to Plains, Mountains, Rivers, Passes, Defiles, Security of the Camp, Conveniency of Convoys, covering our own, or distressing the Enemy's Country; and many other Circumstance, such as Wood Water, Forage, &c. &c.

greatest Part don't know what they are about, and look upon themselves as transported into a new World; they then know the Truth of this Maxim, that Repose is not more the Share of those who command, than of those who obey.

It is not less pernicious to one than the other; the Soldiers and Officers, who have passed their Time jovially in Garrison, and without any Care for their Business, find themselves as awkward as their General at the Beginning of the Campaign, and as they have been but very moderately exercised, and passed their Time in a shameful Idleness during the Peace, their Dislike soon breaks out, they obey with great Repugnance, so much the Service displeases them, and appears intolerable; although in the preceding War, Honour and Custom made them find that very Service easy and supportable.

All this ought to make us comprehend, how important it is, not only to exercise our Troops in the manual Exercise, and

small Evolutions, but also in the great ; which cannot be done, but in the open Plain, and by forming Camps in the different Provinces of the Kingdom, for the Instruction of Officers and Soldiers, and particularly of our Generals, who will then be Masters of the *Tactick*.

What do our Troops do in our Provinces during a long Peace? Why should we leave them, falling into a scandalous Idleness, to enervate themselves, and corrupt the Towns where they are quartered? Most of our great Roads are in the Winter time impassable; we want Canals for the Communication of our great Rivers; we can't approach them in certain Places for want of Bridges and Causeways, but by long and round-about Ways, which is of Detriment to Commerce, augments the Charge of Carriages, and by a necessary Consequence, the Price of Merchandize.

Why don't we imitate the *Romans*? *Augustus, Trajan, Adrian*, kept above an Hundred

Hundred and Seventy Thousand Men on foot, in the Time of Peace: Did they leave them idle in Garrison? No, they knew better; Experience had taught them, that the Cause of all the Insurrections which had troubled the Repose of the Empire, was owing to the want of Employment in the Soldier; they took Care to employ them, and to that Care, we owe the great Roads, of which we see the magnificent Remains, in the different Provinces, as also the Bridges, the Causeways, and the Triumphal Arches, which still subsist either Whole or in Part; which ought to excite Princes to draw the Advantages which their Troops, in Time of Peace, are at Leisure to furnish.

CHAPTER III.

Of MARCHES.

Marechal Saxe, Page 6.

ALL the Armies that the King sent into *Westphalia* and *Bohemia*, were in fine Order, well equipped and compleat; they returned miserably shattered and weak, with a prodigious Loss of Officers and Soldiers; and yet we had no general Action: The only one that was at all considerable was advantageous to us. It is only in the *small Detail* that we have seen our Armies ruined; that is to say, the greatest Part of our *Detachments*, *Outposts*, and *Escorts* that have been attacked by the Enemy, were defeated or surprized by the want of Discipline in the Soldier, or Negligence in the Officer; scarce was an Escort seen to march in proper Order.

“ Whence

“ Whence this? but from an idle Habit
“ bitude and Custom of Neglect, contracted
“ tracted in Peace and Security; a Rust
“ that they could not rub off so soon as
“ Necessity required, and they suffered
“ for it. *Melancholy Example.*”

Mar. Saxe, Page 7.

The Soldiers occupy'd continually in Pillage, or only to get from under the Eye of their Officers, have a Custom of straggling, and we scarce find an Officer that gives a proper Attention to this Particular.

“ I fear this is too frequent among us;
“ nay, I have heard of Officers commending
“ mending a Soldier's Dexterity even in
“ the Action of Pillage.”

Mar. Saxe, Page 7.

If the Officer should have an Inclination to keep them in Order, the Soldiers accustomed to Insolence, Disobedience, and Impunity, regard him not, but avoid him

him as much as possible; so that we scarce see an Officer to whom this has happened, but owns himself, that it was not in his Power to make himself obey'd. Ridiculous and absurd Answer! which must be fatal in its Consequences.

It is much the same if a Soldier on a Party, Detachment, or Guard is absent, or being present, marches in bad Order, stops every Minute, talks loud when he ought to be silent, and murmurs when he ought to obey: Should an Enemy appear, he knows neither how to form or defend himself, all is Confusion; if by Chance any Orders are issued, you speak to Stocks and Stones, little accustomed to a proper Military Exercise, and the Respect due to their Officers: They throw away their Fire without any Effect, and are consequently defeated, and all because the Soldier is not properly taught his Duty, and that a great Part of our Officers don't know how to command, or make themselves obey'd.

“ Are

“ Are not these the Consequences we
“ may expect when we come to face an
“ Enemy, as we must be conscious we
“ have the same Foundation in regard to
“ the *Soldier*? The last War indeed, and
“ his Royal Highness’s Care relieved us
“ a good deal from this want of Disci-
“ pline; but it is a Canker that will
“ daily increase if not prevented. Are
“ they not insolent? From whence arises
“ that Absurdity authorized by Custom,
“ and granted to Soldiers on a March,
“ not only to be noisy, scurrilous, and
“ abusive among each other, but also to
“ ridicule and be familiar with the Cha-
“ racters and private Conversation of their
“ Officers, and say a Number of Imper-
“ tinencies, which do not suit with the
“ Distinction that ought to be preserved
“ between Officer and Soldier? It is their
“ too great *Intimacy* that destroys *Re-*
“ *spect*.

“ But is it not surprizing that these
“ Impertinencies, horrid Execrations,
“ hallooing,

THE CADET.

“ hallooing, &c. should be necessary to
“ keep up the Spirit of a Corps when on
“ a *March*? Surely they will be at a Loss
“ in an Enemy’s Country, for want of
“ these *Aids*, where it may not be
“ thought convenient to allow that strange
“ Noise that distinguishes the March of a
“ Regiment thro’ a Country at present.
“ I am very far from taxing our Officers
“ with Inability, or want of Resolution
“ to perform their Duty; but I am cer-
“ tain, there are many who suffer Custom
“ to sway them from their real Opinions,
“ lest they should incur the Name of
“ *troublesome Disciplinarians*.”

Inf. Mil. Anonym.

It is absolutely necessary to accustom the Troops to Silence, many unhappy Examples may we read of through Default of this; the Soldiers confound each other by their Clamour, which runs thro’ the Ranks, and the first Poltroon it meets with may magnify it into Danger. A small *Murmur* arising from a few Soldiers,
has

has heretofore struck a *Panick* through a whole Army.

A Roman Army, under the Conduct of *Aulus Manlius* in *Istria*, retired in Confusion, occasioned by the Outcries of a single Soldier.

Without Silence the Evolutions are confused, and Command scarce heard; the Soldier in Confusion thinks of nothing less than his Business, and what is still more dangerous, he takes the Liberty to deliver his Opinion on the Orders: The Fearful, when allowed to talk, communicate their Panick to others, and Mutineers may spread Sedition through the Whole; Where is the Fault but in the Officer commanding, and want of Subordination? Let us consider from this, what Prejudice must attend a Toleration of this Liberty.

Mar. Saxe, Page 9.

We did not make one March in *Bohemia* without considerable Loss of Soldiers,

either taken or slain by the Enemy or Peasants, when they straggled out for Pillage. It is difficult to make some of our Officers comprehend the Order which a Body of Troops should march in; They have no Idea of it, because they absolutely never saw it so practised in *France*; and it is speaking in an unknown Language to them: We are contented with telling Officers who command Detachments, not to suffer their Men to straggle, but this is not so easily executed; few give themselves the Trouble to observe this Injunction, and there are some, whom the Soldier will answer with Impudence, upon being ordered to keep his Column, which he would not dare do to others of the same Rank: Some are so far from punishing their own Men, that they sometimes protect them against their Officers, even at the Head of a Regiment; nay, they have been seen to call Officers of an equal or superior Rank to an Account, Sword in Hand, for striking Soldiers who were in Fault: This is certainly capable of discouraging the most zealous for the Service,

Service, when they see that no one seconds or sustains them.

“ I have more than once seen Soldiers in
“ our Service receive Orders from an Of-
“ ficer, muttering a Dislike or Unwilling-
“ ness to perform them, or in a Manner
“ that seemed to discover a Contempt for
“ his Knowledge and Understanding.

“ That mistaken Good-nature which
“ sometimes excuses a great Fault, and
“ the shameful Patronage that upholds it
“ in despite of Discipline, I fear, is not
“ unfrequent among us more than our
“ Neighbours.”

*Mons. D'Hericourt, Elem. de l'Art
Milit. Vol. ii. p. 9.*

All Officers commanding Detachments are, upon their Arrival at their destined Quarters, to make a Report of all Extraordinaries, Accidents, or Deficiencies on the March, to the Commander in chief.

“ By

“ By this Means the Government may
“ be informed of the Condition of the
“ several Places marked for the Reception
“ of Troops, which they otherwise can-
“ not possibly be acquainted with, but
“ by the Name in the Map, which *seems*
“ to lie in the Route. From hence it is
“ that sometimes three or four Companies
“ are billeted in a small Village, not able
“ to contain half the Number, and the
“ Men distributed (perhaps after a long
“ March, wet and tired) for Five or Six
“ Miles round the Country, quite out
“ of the Road, and at the Caprice of a
“ Magistrate. This has frequently hap-
“ pened to me, and is what every Officer
“ of long standing in the Service knows
“ by Experience. Who but the Suffer-
“ ers should complain? If we continue
“ silent on this Head, it is our Fault, not
“ our Misfortune.”

Service

Service de l'Infanterie, par M. Bombelles.

When a Regiment is to march, either for changing Camp or Garrison, the Serjeants ought to be very exact in the Execution of their Orders; They ought to see that all the Men under their Care rise at the Beating the *General*, that they may have time to prepare themselves.

“ It is not only the Recruit, but some-
 “ times the old Soldier that is ignorant of
 “ the Meaning of the * *General* and *As-*
 “ *sembly*; nay, the Serjeants are contented
 “ with a Soldier's Appearance on the Pa-
 “ rade after the *Assembly* beating, though
 “ half undrest, and not quite awake;
 “ who after answering the Roll, begs
 “ Leave to return to his Quarters for
 “ something, which in his Hurry he had
 “ forgot: This must retard the March;
 “ but if they were obliged to visit the
 D “ Quar-

* The *General* is not to beat at all, but when the whole Body of Troops, in any Garrison, Fort, or Town, is to march off together.

“ Quarters of their Men immediately af-
“ ter the *General*, they would be ready
“ for the Parade at the *Assembly*.

“ If every one was zealously to concur
“ in making the Men keep their Ranks
“ upon a March, a Regiment would be
“ always in good Order and never dis-
“ persed, in a little time the Soldiers
“ would gain a *Habitude* of that *Regu-*
“ *larity*, and they themselves look on it
“ as their Duty.

“ *Josephus*, in the War of the *Jews*
“ against the *Romans*, says, that the latter
“ always marched as if in the Neighbour-
“ hood of an Enemy.

“ It is certainly of Prejudice to the
“ Service, to permit the Attendance of a
“ Number of Soldiers on the Baggage of
“ the Officers; this Toleration in a Day
“ of Action may perhaps diminish the
“ Army so considerably, that it may be
“ attended with dangerous Consequences,
“ espe-

“ especially as the *best* Men are common-
“ ly chosen for that Trust.

“ By the *Prussian* Regulations none but
“ *Center-Rank* Men can attend on Of-
“ ficers in the Character of *Servants*.
“ The Queen of *Hungary* entertains a
“ Valet for every Captain of Foot, cloath-
“ ed in the Livery of the Colonel, and
“ by this Means the Captains cannot take
“ Soldiers for their Servants: This Pre-
“ caution prevents many Abuses.

N. B. “ Nothing preserves the Feet of a Soldier
“ when on a March so well as Linen Socks dipped in
“ Oil, and no Stockings under the Spatterdash.”

CHAPTER IV.

*Of COURTS MARTIAL.**Folard. Polyb.*

WHEN Irregularity, Disobedience, &c. reign in Despight of the Military Laws, we have only one Step to take; for when Chastisement does not immediately follow Crimes of this Nature, they pass into Insolence, which increases by Impunity: From this springs the Spirit of Faction and Mutiny; it has its Degrees. If we enter into a strict Examination, we shall frequently find this Inconvenience taking its first Rise from the Officers, whose Negligence, Debauchery, and Luxury are the greatest Misfortunes in a State: The Soldiers who see such People at their Head, despise them; Disobedience is the Consequence of Contempt, and Mutiny that of Disobedience.

Marechal

Marechal Saxe, Page 8.

Many of our Misfortunes arise from the Soldiers not being accustomed to revere Command, and that Punishment does not follow close enough upon the Crime: Some Officers are afraid to inflict it, under the absurd Belief, that Punishment causes Desertion.

Ibid. Page 20.

Among other dangerous and absurd Notions, some hold, that a Soldier of *France* ought not to be *punished*, but *incited by Honour*, and *inticed by Mildness* to do his Duty.

“ I can’t imagine that *Marechal Saxe*
“ can recommend any Punishment but
“ what comes from a Court Martial; as
“ it certainly should not depend on the
“ *Will* of any *one* Officer, who may some-
“ times be actuated by Caprice, some-
“ times by Passion, and without weighing
“ Circumstances so coolly and impartially
“ as he ought: By striking a Soldier, we

“ do not make him sensible of his Crime,
“ but when it is publickly canvassed by
“ the regular Proceedings of a Court
“ Martial, in the Presence of his Com-
“ rades, it must have a greater Effect, by
“ touching him with an Awe for his Of-
“ ficers, and a Shame for his Guilt so
“ publickly convicted; and at the same
“ Time, it serves as an Example to the
“ rest, when they are convinced of the
“ *Justice* of the Punishment: But when
“ it comes undeserved, or from the Ig-
“ norance of the Officer, (as it sometimes
“ may) *then perhaps* it will promote De-
“ fertion, but not otherwise.”

Monfieur D'Hericourt, P. 162.

All Soldiers convicted of Swearing, or
Blasphemy, to have their Tongues bored
with an hot Iron.

Ibid. Page 159.

Any Soldier that shall presume to strike
a Serjeant or non-commissioned Officer
being on Duty with him, shall suffer
Death;

Death ; when not on Duty, shall be condemned to the Gallies for Life.

Ibid. Page 164.

Whatever Soldier shall steal any Arms or Accoutrements from his Comrades, in any Place whatsoever, shall be hanged and strangled ; and whosoever shall steal Linen, Cloaths, &c. from Barracks or Quarters, shall suffer Death, or the Gallies for Life, according to the Nature of the Crime.

Ibid. Page 172.

All Soldiers convicted of selling their Horses, Cloaths, Arms, or any Part of their Equipage, shall be condemned to the Gallies for Life.

“ I mention the above Articles in M.
“ *D’Hericourt* only to shew, that what
“ we look upon as *trifling* Crimes, and
“ punish accordingly with perhaps Fifty
“ or an Hundred Lashes, in *France* would
“ incur the *most severe* Penalty that could
“ be inflicted.

“ In Regimental Courts Martial it
“ should be recommended to a young Of-
“ ficer, never to be swayed by any Per-
“ son, or previous Account, but adhere,
“ as far as his Understanding will permit,
“ to Justice, rather inclined to Clemency.
“ He should be an Advocate for the
“ Prisoner, and admit of nothing but
“ what is clearly proved against him ; but
“ upon Conviction, let his Judgment
“ guide him to adapt a Punishment adequate
“ to the Crime, withal reflecting
“ on what may be the Consequences of
“ it : If the Fault is not of a gross Nature,
“ the Prisoner young, or shewing
“ Hopes of Repentance and Amendment,
“ we should be cautious of bringing him
“ to the Halberts ; they are apt to make
“ fewer Profelytes than Desperadoes : But
“ when the Criminal is an old Offender,
“ and hardened in his Guilt, let Justice be
“ the only *Point de Vue*, nor let the Punishment
“ be trifling, but such as will be
“ sufficient to deter him and others from
“ the

“ the like Practices again ; *Clemency mis-*
“ *placed is undesigned Ill-nature.*

“ But on the other Side, let us not be
“ wanton in our Verdict for Punishment;
“ that would argue Inhumanity and Cru-
“ elty, always inconsistent with the Cha-
“ racter of a *good Soldier.*

“ There are two different Characters,
“ which require different Treatment ; for
“ there are *some* of so bad a Nature that
“ Severity alone can master it, and *others*
“ of a better Disposition who fail in Duty
“ through *Inattention* ; with the *latter* a
“ gentle Reprimand will have all the de-
“ sired Effect.

“ A Court Martial should always as-
“ sume a Formality and Decorum, and
“ Punishment should be attended by it.

“ The most common Excuse among
“ Soldiers, when brought to a Court
“ Martial, is the most shameful and ab-
“ surd, *viz.* DRUNKENNESS: Should
“ that

“ that serve as an *Excuse*, which is the
 “ *Foundation* of their Crime? No; 'tis
 “ there, when attended by bad Consequen-
 “ ces, that they chiefly merit Punishment.
 “ 'Tis Drunkenness that occasions Info-
 “ lence to their Superiors, Quarrels among
 “ themselves, Neglect of Duty, spoiling
 “ their Arms, Uniforms, or Accoutre-
 “ ments, selling them, or Theft; it is
 “ the Principal from whence the rest are
 “ derived.”

M. Santa Cruz, Vol. i. p. 313. Ref.

Mil.

All Sorts of Criminals apply to the La-
 dies, as to Persons who enter voluntarily
 Advocates in all Causes, good or bad, and
 who find Means to be successful in their
 Applications.

“ I shall mention an absurd Custom,
 “ which reigns almost throughout all
 “ Country Quarters, *viz.* when a Soldier
 “ is sentenced by a Court Martial to the
 “ Halberts, or any corporal Punishment,
 “ the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Place
 “ make

“ make Application to the Commanding
“ Officer for a Remission of the Sentence,
“ without once enquiring into the *Deme-*
“ *rits* of the Prisoner, let them be ever
“ so flagrant, or reflecting that they ar-
“ raign the Judgment and Clemency of
“ the Court Martial, who are the only
“ proper Judges to determine. The Sol-
“ dier depends on this Interposition, and
“ proceeds without Dread, convinced
“ that Forgiveness will be the Conse-
“ quence of his Crime; by this Means
“ the Soldier is unrestrained, the Officer
“ disregarded, and Discipline intirely ne-
“ glected : if this untimely Interposition is
“ refused, the Officer then incurs the Cha-
“ racter of a cruel and unpolite Man.”

Folard. Polyb.

Never were two Men more capable of forming good Armies than *Amilcar*, and *Hannibal* his Son, nor of disciplining and restraining them to an exact Obedience of the Military Laws : The Punishments they inflicted (far from producing an Aversion to them in the Soldiers) were respected,
being

being always just and conformable to their Demerits, as was also the Recompence for good Behaviour.

*Vauban Traité de la Guerre en Gen.
Vol. ii. p. 179.*

If we punish Vice and Irregularity according to the Military Laws, we may expect to have good Soldiers, and we shall have the Satisfaction to see the honest Men demand Justice on their Comrades when they are in Fault.

It is a real Service to our King and Country to be exact and severe in the Administration of Justice, and Officers that are negligent of it, are *themselves* worthy of Punishment.

“ Our General Courts Martial are remarkable for being tedious, which is
“ owing to the want of a proper Method in
“ the Conduct of them; the Reason is, that
“ Evidences are suffer'd to enlarge in their
“ Testimony beyond what the Nature of
“ the Indictment will permit, and perhaps
“ begin

“ begin their Narration at a Period which
“ only serves as a Prologue to the Evi-
“ dence required. In the second Place,
“ they sometimes admit of an *Hearsay*, or
“ *Letter* received from the Correspondent
“ of the Evidence as a Testimony, which
“ in all our other Courts would be insuf-
“ ficient. Thirdly, a *leading* Question in
“ all other Courts of Judicature in our
“ happy Constitution, stops all Proceed-
“ ings. Fourthly, the Defendant is sel-
“ dom allowed in a Court Martial to cross-
“ question the Evidence immediately, or
“ before he has Time to recollect himself
“ and prepare for it? Is not this a Matter
“ of Consequence? Where is the Diffe-
“ rence, if I lose my Life and Fortune in
“ a Court of Judicature, or my Honour
“ and Bread at a Court Martial?

“ Monticuculi says, That the two great
“ Supports either of the Political or Mi-
“ litary World, are *Rewards* and *Punish-*
“ *ments.*”

Mons.

Mons. D'Espagnac, Vol. ii. p. 333.

If Chastisement is necessary to restrain the Bad, no less essential are Recompences to animate the Good: The greatest Recompence for a Soldier has always been, and always should be, Honour.

*M. D'Esp. Extr. du Pere Daniel
Mil. Fran.*

It is a Maxim founded upon the Nature of the human Heart and Experience, that Recompence and Chastisement are necessary in every Kind of Government; by the first we animate the Good and Honourable to a Perseverance in Virtue and Glory; by the latter we intimidate the Wretch who would subvert Order, to substitute Confusion in its Stead: The Use of both Recompence and Chastisement are proper for the Military World in particular.

“ Most of the Punishments now in Use
“ among the Foot Regiments ought to be
“ exploded, as being detrimental to the
“ Service, such as confining Soldiers for
2 “ any

“ any considerable Time in a *Guard-House*
“ or *Black-Hole*, the last of which in
“ particular is apt to intail Disorders on
“ the Criminal, which may possibly at-
“ tend him during the Remainder of his
“ Life, *viz.* Rheumatisms and Pleurifies.
“ Secondly, it makes him slovenly, Dirt
“ and Nastiness become familiar to him,
“ and his Cloathing is spoiled. The
“ *Wooden-Horse* is another very bad Kind
“ of Punishment, and may be of danger-
“ ous Consequence. The *Cat-of-Nine-*
“ *Tails* should not be too frequently used,
“ and only in great Crimes; I think there-
“ fore that we should find out some other
“ Method that shall not exceed the In-
“ tention of the Punishment, nor endan-
“ ger the Constitution or future Welfare
“ of the Soldier.

“ Thus far I agree with Marechal *Saxe*,
“ That Execution should immediately
“ follow the Sentence of a Court Martial :
“ This will strike a proper Terror, and
“ obviate the above-mentioned Inconve-
“ niencies of long Confinement.

“ *Punish*

" Punish a Coward with Death; as
" we may by this Means implant a Belief
" in the Soldiers, that they cannot avoid
" Death by deserting their Post or Co-
" lours, but only change the glorious one
" they might have met with in the Field,
" valiantly fighting, for a certain one at-
" tended with Disgrace and Ignominy."

CHAP-

CHAPTER V.

Of EXERCISE.

Mar. Saxe, Page 33.

LET me be permitted to affirm, that *Custom* has, and still does often prevail over *Reason*; it suffices with us, if a Thing has been, or is, that it ought always to be. There are some *Circumstances* which would appear monstrous to the clear-sighted, and of which the Proposition would be universally condemned, that *Custom* (the Origin of which is unknown) has made sacred for ever, and which no Body would venture to attack. Is it then with so little Examination and so much Obstinacy, that we regulate what determines the Fate of Princes, Nations, and Empires?

“ His Royal Highness has taken such
“ indefatigable Care to relieve us from the
E “ many

“ many glaring Absurdities that Custom
 “ introduced, as renders it unnecessary to
 “ say much on that Head.”

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 83.

Some People will say, there are many old Customs in the Military Way which ought to be preserved; if you ask the Reason, their Answer is, because they have always seen it performed so: But if you carry your Examination thro’ the Whole, you will find the greatest Part of our Practice to be very faulty.

“ Let us observe some of our own
 “ Customs still subsisting: Many of the
 “ *Evolutions* are impracticable in Action
 “ and before an Enemy, not to mention
 “ the Insignificance of them.

“ Some Methods of *Loading* and *Lock-*
 “ *ing-up*, scarce to be preserved even at a
 “ Review.

“ The *Square* very defective in its Or-
 “ der both Standing and Marching, and
 “ dangerous for a Retreat.

“ For these, and some more Reasons,
“ I have endeavoured, in another Place, to
“ give a kind of Hint towards a new Plan
“ of Exercise, to which I refer the Reader.”

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 137.

Let us reflect a little to what we ought to reduce the Manual Exercise, that the Battalion should perform nothing but what is *essential*: The principal Object of the Manual Exercise ought to be this, *viz.* To inform the Soldier how to load in the most expeditious way; 2dly, To keep up his *Fire* or make his *Discharge*, as Occasion shall offer; 3dly, To accustom him never to fire without Command, or taking a proper Aim, so as not to throw away his Ammunition without doing Execution, which frequently happens to Troops who are not trained in this Manner; 4thly, To make him fire at a Mark against a Wall, or Target, that he may know what Progress he makes: This Expence is very small, yet necessary, and all else of little Consequence.

“ The above-mentioned Practice is certainly the most essential in Action : The less a Soldier has to do, the better he will perform it ; but yet there are other Things not unnecessary, nor do I think any thing in our *Manual Exercise* superfluous.”

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 159.

Most Regiments have a peculiar Method of their own, which must necessarily be, when they have no fixed and written Regulations to reform their *different* Opinions.

Ibid. Page 163.

Our Exercises ought to have no other View than to render the Troops disciplined, and trained to perform all their Evolutions, to act offensively or defensively in all Situations and Places : It is to this they ought only to be attached, and they should omit every Thing that is superfluous : It is this Instruction and Hability of performing the different

different Movements, that distinguishes regular *Veteran Troops* from *Militia*.

Vauban. Traité de la Guerre en Gen.
Vol. ii. Page 117.

We should begin by teaching a Soldier to carry his Arms well, to march firm and upright, and to be steady on his Feet, to load his Firelock quick, and to fire properly; but the most essential is to teach him how to file off, to form Battalions of all kinds, and to perform all Kinds of Evolutions, as well to oppose Cavalry in an open Country, as to retire before an Enemy superior in Numbers, by observing his Order of Battle, and keeping a continual Fire.

There are an hundred other Movements in the Infantry as useful on different Occasions, but we ought never to have them performed without explaining to the Soldiers the *Meaning*, and the *Benefit* that may be drawn from them; by this Manner the Troops are inticed into Discipline,

and are ready to perform what is requisite on all Occasions.

“ We should always make a Battalion
“ conscious of its own Force, and of what
“ little Consequence an Attack of Cavalry
“ can be against them, even in an open
“ Plain, provided they preserve their Order and remain firm. To the Shame
“ of the Infantry be it, that we cannot
“ destroy the Idea among them, that Cavalry is the most dangerous to them;
“ although intelligent People must know,
“ that it is little to be feared where the
“ Infantry is well disciplined and commanded by good Officers.”

Mar. Puysegur, Page 60.

As Engagements may happen in all Kinds of Places, the *Romans* not only exercised their Soldiers in the open Plain, but in Defiles, narrow Straits, and Passes, in which it would be difficult to march and preserve their Order; that being obliged to fight in such Places, they might by this Habitude
be

be less exposed to the Confusion, which the Novelty might occasion.

Vegecius Instit. Mil.

It was not in the *even Plain* alone, that the *Romans* paraded, they ordered their Soldiers into difficult and uneven Places, where they should ascend or descend a Mountain, to prepare them for all Kinds of Accidents, and to form them for all the different Movements that the *Site* of the Ground might require.

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 236.

All that our Troops learn at Exercise, either the Manual or Evolutions, &c. is taught on a *choice* and *even* Ground, proper for the Purpose, where every Thing is without Disturbance, where nothing thwarts you, where you give your Soldiers all the Time necessary to perform your Orders; they, on their Part, being attentive to the Word of Command, which they can distinctly receive: But (besides, that what you shew them is of little Service) can we imagine they will perform the same Things

in all Places, that they can attend to Command, and in the Heat of Action have the same Presence of Mind?

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 233.

When Brigades are ordered to march, each Battalion is reduced into Divisions, which must depend greatly on the Ground for the Number of Files in each: Some are divided into Four or Eight, half of the Captains are posted in the Front, half in the Rear of the Column; as to the Subalterns, they are dispersed to all the Divisions. The Front arrives at the Spot appointed by the General; if it is a narrow Pass, he orders them to march (suppose) by such a Road, or such a *Defile*, and to advance and charge the Enemy; this *Defile* I suppose to be Four, Six, or Eight Yards at most, in Breadth; this Battalion marches through the *Defile*, and if the Ground does not admit of their Forming, they attack in Column: This Battalion that appears in Order, is in the worst Disposition imaginable for fighting, on account of the Ground. I desire to know
why

why half the Captains are disposed at the Head of so small a Front, and half in the Rear of the Whole, so that not one Captain remains from the first Rank to the last, nor any Subaltern at his proper Post? The Front that makes the Attack I suppose is not above Eight Yards in Breadth, the Column of the Battalion perhaps an Hundred or more: Why are not the Captains with each Division, whether they attack in Column or form the Battalion? What I mention is not uncommon, especially in Affairs of Post, and yet we never pay a proper Attention to it. Of what Service can our Exercise be held, when it omits those Things that are most essential?

Vegecius, Page 48.

Reason will inform us, that we ought often to practise in the Leisure of Peace, what we should know how to perform in the Heat of Action.

“ If we sum up the Reasons of a Soldier’s Misbehaviour at Exercise or Review, we shall find *Carelessness* the
“ prin-

" principal ; for supposing him to be well
 " *drill'd*, it cannot proceed from *Ignor-*
 " *rance* : Next to this we may add a De-
 " pendance on the *Inattention* of the Of-
 " ficers ; but if every Officer in the Rear,
 " during the Time of Exercise, was care-
 " fully to observe the Delinquents, and
 " prosecute them to Punishment, without
 " Favour or Affection, it would make
 " them more cautious for the future.
 " Want of Attention when under Arms
 " is most blameable in a Soldier.

" Can any Thing be more hurtful to the
 " Eye, than to see several Men in a Bat-
 " talion *recover* their Arms, when they
 " ought to lie upon the PRESENT at the
 " Flam of the Drum for FIRE, or to
 " *shoulder* when they ought to *secure* their
 " Firelocks ? This can't be for want of
 " Knowledge, and yet it very frequently
 " happens.

" Our Exercise is beautiful when well
 " performed, but surely the many inex-
 " plicit *Ruffles* and *Flams* don't contribute
 " much

“ much to that Beauty : The Firing de-
“ pends chiefly on the Officers, who
“ should be very punctual as to their Turn
“ to Fire, to make their Men come down
“ to their PRESENT together, and level
“ well ; also to give them proper Time
“ before the Word FIRE. I have seen
“ a Platoon commanded by a *Serjeant* be-
“ have better than any other in the whole
“ Battalion ; but when the Officers are all
“ *au fait* at their Business, the Soldiers
“ will always do their Duty properly. I
“ must observe that the Serjeant’s Pla-
“ toon might perhaps behave better on
“ account of the Men being acquainted
“ with his Manner, being of the same
“ Company with him, and most frequent-
“ ly commanded by him. It very seldom
“ happens that an Officer is posted to the
“ Company *he belongs to* ; but as I intend
“ to speak more at large on this Particu-
“ lar in another Place, I shall say no more
“ on that Head at present.”

Vegecius,

Vegecius, Page 50.

If the *well-trained* Soldier is arduous for Engagement, so does the *untaught* fear it: Who will deny that Discipline is superior to Strength? If we neglect or despise that Discipline and Experience, where will be the Difference between the *Soldier* and the *Peasant*?

Ibid. Page 54.

They who wish for Peace, must prepare for War: They who would aspire to Victory, let them form their Soldiers for it: They who would engage Success, let them act on Principle, not trust to Hazard. No one will dare to insult a Power whose superior Address for Action is so well known.

Ibid. Page 82.

There is one Thing which we ought always to remember, *viz.* That no one need despair of effecting those Things which have been already performed.

Mar.

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 255.

Once more, let not Obstinacy prevail, but let us reflect on what we see practised by others, that we may adopt the Good, and quit what we find unserviceable or hurtful.

Vegecius, Pref. Inf. Mil. p. 5.

With great Reason do we praise that Thirst of Knowledge, or rather that Superiority of Reason in the *Romans*, always ready to abandon what they found defective in their own Discipline, and to enrich themselves with the Method and Practice of the Enemy, when more advantageous.

Santa Cruz, Vol. i. p. 401.

I have remarked that all our Regiments perform their Evolutions as *slow* as possible; I should think it of more Service if they were accustomed to *march faster*, for Expedition is commonly necessary to prevent an Enemy seizing on some advantageous Post; and if I dare contradict the *common received Opinion*, I should say, That
the

the *Wheelings* are seldom of any Service if not performed quick: The Reason is plain, this Evolution is made to hinder any Part of the Army from being flanked, or to take the Enemy in Flank, and if they (the Enemy) march at the same Time, with the same Intent, it is certain that the most expeditious will succeed in the Enterprize.

Traité des Evol. Mil. Mr. Bombelles,
Page 37.

The Precipitation wherewith a Soldier is at present obliged to load his Firelock, does not admit of his *ramming down the Charge*; nor of *Presenting* properly, so that his Fire may take place: The Barrel of his Piece sometimes grows so hot, that it often occasions Accidents, and perhaps disables him from further Service; perhaps the Barrel may burst, or not throw the Ball above Thirty Paces; in short, the Hurry confuses him, he minds not the Word of Command, nor knows he what he is about: What must follow?---*Disorder.*

That

That precious *Sang Froid*, so necessary to a Military Man, should prompt us to calm that dangerous Precipitation, by recommending Silence to our Soldiers, and to take a proper Time in Loading, and wait the Word of Command, that they may point their *Fire* where they wish to execute; this will disorder the *Enemy*, the other but disorders *themselves*.

CHAP.

CHAPTER VI.

SCHEME of EXERCISE.

“ **A**S the *Point de Vue* in all *Exercise*
 “ ought to be the training up our
 “ Soldiers to the different Movements *re-*
 “ *quisite in Action*, and nothing more, I
 “ fear there are many Articles still sub-
 “ sisting in our present Method that might
 “ without Danger be exploded. Let us
 “ ask only this Question, Can it be so
 “ practised in an *Engagement*? I believe
 “ many Particulars will be answered in
 “ the *Negative*; then, of what Use are
 “ those Particulars?

“ For this Reason I have endeavoured
 “ to draw up a Scheme, which shall bet-
 “ ter wear the Face of Reality by suppos-
 “ ing an Enemy in Front, and varying
 “ the Disposition as Necessity or the sup-
 “ posed *Manœuvre* of the Enemy shall
 “ require.

“ In the first Place, when the Officers
 “ appointed to command Platoons, are
 “ order’d to their Posts, the Supernu-
 “ meraries should be in the Rear ; every
 “ one attach’d to a particular Platoon at the
 “ opposite Angle to the Officer com-
 “ manding it ; one Serjeant on the Angle
 “ in the Rear of the Officer commanding
 “ the Platoon, another on the Angle in
 “ the Front of the Supernumerary, the
 “ Major and Orderly Drums in the *Rear* ;
 “ *Pioneers* making the *Reserve* for the
 “ *Colours*. Secondly, the Manœuvre of
 “ the Regiment might be regulated by a
 “ Drum placed at a Distance in the Front,
 “ and supposed to belong to the *Enemy*,
 “ from whose different Beats (under the
 “ Orders of the *Reviewing General*) the
 “ Regiment may oppose the proper Dis-
 “ position, viz. After the Manual Ex-
 “ ercise is over, and the Officers called to
 “ the Front, the General’s Drum shall
 “ begin the Signal, and proceed as follows,
 “ viz.

F

General’s

General's Drum. | Regiment's Drum.

A March,	To Arms,
To Arms,	A Preparative,
Retreat,	A March,
A March,	A Retreat,
A Retreat,	A March,
A Long March,	A Long Ruffle,
A Long March,	A March,
A Quick March,	A Retreat,
To Arms,	A Long Ruffle,
A Dragoon March,	A Long Role,
A Dragoon Retreat.	A Long Role,
	A Preparative.

Explanation.

General, A March. | Regiment, To Arms.

“By the March from the General’s
 “Drum, I suppose the Enemy advancing,
 “on which the Regiment forms in Order
 “of Battle.”

General

Gen^l. To Arms. | Reg^t. A Preparative.

“ I suppose the Enemy forming in the
“ Front, the Regiment beats a Prepara-
“ tive, and Fires twice standing.”

Gen^l. A Retreat. | Reg^t. A March.

“ I suppose the Enemy (not able to
“ withstand our Fire) Retreating,—Re-
“ giment Fires twice advancing.”

Gen^l. A March. | Reg^t. A Retreat.

“ I suppose the Enemy recovering their
“ Order, or sustained by their second
“ Line—Regiment Fires twice Retreat-
“ ing.”

Gen^l. A Retreat. | Reg^t. A March.

“ I suppose the Enemy disordered in
“ the Pursuit—The Regiment Faces
“ about, Fire once by Sub-Divisions,
F 2 “ march

“ march up briskly to their Ground,
 “ Bayonets charged Breast-high.”

Gen'. Along March. | Reg'. A long Ruffle.

“ I suppose the Enemy in an inclosed
 “ Country or Village, or behind a Defile
 “ necessary to be forc'd—Regiment wheels
 “ on the Center and forms a Column.”

Gen'. Along March. | Reg'. A March.

“ I suppose the Enemy retiring—
 “ Regiment Fires once advancing.”

Gen'. A quick March. | Reg'. A Retreat.

“ I suppose an Ambuscade or vigorous
 “ Attack of the Enemy, wherein the
 “ Regiment is obliged to Retire, Fire
 “ once Retreating.”

Gen'. To Arms. | Reg'. Long Ruffle.

“ I suppose the Enemy after gaining a
 “ Champain Ground offering Battle—
 “ Regiment

“ Regiment reduces the Column and forms
 “ the Battalion—Fire by Grand Divi-
 “ sions once, the left Wing on arriving
 “ on their Ground, the right Center after
 “ facing.”

Gen ^l . A Dragoon		Reg ^t . A long Role
March.		from all the Drums.

“ I suppose a Charge of Cavalry against
 “ a Line of Foot, cut off from their own
 “ Cavalry—Regiment forms the Square;
 “ Fire twice, once Standing, once March-
 “ ing.”

Gen ^l . A Dragoon		Reg ^t . A long Role
Retreat.		from all the Drums.

“ I suppose the Enemy's Horse re-
 “ puls'd, and retiring—Regiment redu-
 “ ces the Square and forms a Batta-
 “ lion.”

Regimental Drum. | A Preparative.

“ I suppose a Rejoicing for Victory,
“ *Ec. Ec. Ec.* Regiment fires a Volley.”

“ *N. B.* These different Evolutions not to be fixed as
“ at present, but varied according to the Pleasure of the
“ Reviewing General.”

“ The Regiment should be always exer-
“ cised by the Commanding Officer during
“ the whole Firing, he signifying his Plea-
“ sure to the Major by different Positions
“ of his Espontoon, which the Major shall
“ then perform either by Word of Com-
“ mand or Beat of Drum.

“ *Viz. Espontoon Planted*—Regiment
“ stands fast.

“ *Espontoon—Spear forward*—Regi-
“ ment March.

“ *Espontoon—Spear Rearward*—Regi-
“ ment Retreats, *Ec. Ec. Ec.*

“ When

“ When the Major wants the Regiment
“ to march fast, he must order the Drum-
“ mer to beat the first five Strokes very
“ quick, and this must be recommended
“ to the Attention of the Officers and
“ Soldiers, and frequently practised by
“ them; *Vice versa*, a slow March; the
“ same to be observed in the Retreat.

“ To this Exercise, I would on every
“ Opportunity add the *Cavalry* in their
“ different Dispositions, and by that
“ Means, endeavour to divest both Horse
“ and Foot of those *unnatural* Prejudices
“ which they too commonly entertain
“ against each other. I would let them
“ know and practise, how essential and
“ how necessary their mutual Assistance
“ is, and in what Manner they are to de-
“ pend upon each other when in the Face
“ of an Enemy.

“ At present our Infantry are not all
“ acquainted with the Benefit arising
“ from the Assistance of the *Cavalry*,

“nor are the latter conscious of the Security and Advantage they acquire by the former: They are Exercised by themselves, and are for ever (*during Peace*) ignorant of their Connection, Should this be approved, I could recommend a Scheme by which it might be put in Execution.”

Reflexions Militaires par M. Santa Cruz.

We ought, among other necessary Employments for the Soldier during Peace, to accustom him to open or break Ground in the manner of Trenches, to teach him how to make and lay Fascines, (for the fording Rivers, or filling up Ditches) to plant Piquets, to know the Use of Gabions for Entrenchments, &c. &c. For when there is a Necessity of doing these Duties in the Face of an Enemy, the Troops, who are not well exercised in them, are often confused, and do them either imperfectly or too slow.

On

On the Use of the

HOLLOW SQUARE.

“ **A**S it is not consistent with my
 “ Situation to find Fault with
 “ any Part of the Exercise we
 “ are ordered to practise, I did not omit
 “ the *Hollow Square*, tho’ I must confess
 “ I disapprove it, as being extremely de-
 “ fective in many Respects, particularly
 “ the *Angles*; and also dangerous in case
 “ of a vigorous Attack on any *one Face*
 “ of the Square, which must inevitably
 “ (if once broke) destroy the *Whole*, the
 “ others being rendered incapable of de-
 “ fending themselves, they making Face
 “ outwards and opposing their Force on
 “ all Sides to the surrounding Enemy:
 “ In this Case the Column or Party that
 “ has pierced one *Face*, immediately falls
 “ on

“ on the Rear of the remaining Three,
“ who are otherwise employed by the
“ Enemy in the Front.

“ Let us examine it according to our
“ *present Practice*, with the Grenadiers
“ covering the Angles, the Square stand-
“ ing.

“ After the Angles have fired, it is
“ evident, that *Eight Platoons* are dis-
“ *qualified for Action altogether*, I mean
“ the Four Grenadier Platoons, and the
“ Right Platoon of each Face, who re-
“ cover their Arms and wheel out to ad-
“ mit the Grenadiers into the Square.
“ This would be impracticable in the
“ Face of an Enemy, who would take
“ that Opportunity to charge the Angles,
“ *incapable of Resistance*: Observe them
“ Marching, they are every Moment
“ liable to Confusion; One Face march-
“ ing too fast, the Flank or Rear Faces
“ giving way; or yielding to the Attack
“ of the Enemy in Column; Uneven
“ Ground, Defilès, or the like, would be
“ de-

“destructive to their Order, and obnoxious to their Retreat, which is what, in a *Dernier Resort*, would be the most necessary.

“In a *Review* I would perform every thing that is, and omit every thing that is not, practicable in *real Action*.

“I have read *Folard's Traité de la Colonne*, but shall not give any Judgment, on the Benefit or Disadvantage it may bring. It will not become one in my Situation to treat of Things so superior to my Experience: All that I shall mention concerning it is, that such a Disposition may some time or other be convenient, and I think we could with Ease provide the necessary Arms (*de Longeur*) for that Business, without robbing our Battalions of the least Force; I mean our *Hatchet-Men*, whose Firelocks, are useless to them, and who in our Exercise stand idle and bare Spectators; if these were armed with the *Partizan* which *Folard* mentions,

“tions, they might without Difficulty be
 “brought to the Head of the Column,
 “and be of the Service *Folard* would
 “recommend.

“The *Hollow Square* has in some Degree
 “engaged the Attention of several Gentle-
 “men of infinitely greater Knowledge
 “in the Military Service than I can pre-
 “tend to; Every one agrees that the pre-
 “sent Method is very defective, yet no
 “Person has ventured to propose an
 “Amendment: *Private Attention* seldom
 “produces *Publick Emulation*; therefore,
 “Reader, defective as I am, let me en-
 “treat your Clemency for my Presump-
 “tion, while you peruse the following
 “Attempt.”

156
 20
 CHAP-

CHAPTER VII.

Scheme for the HOLLOW SQUARE.

“ SUPPOSE each Battalion Compa-
 “ ny complete in the Field, Rank
 “ and File 68, making in Battalion 204
 “ File, giving 12 Platoons of 13 File,
 “ and 4 Platoons of 12.—Grenadier Com-
 “ pany 68, making 22 File—giving, when
 “ subdivided, 3 Platoons of 6 File, and
 “ 1 of 5 ditto.

*Method of Performing it**Form the Square.*

“ Stand fast, but be attentive to the
 “ next Signal.

Flam.

“ Face, to form the Square by Files
 “ as usual.

Long

Long Role.

“Form the Square by Files, Grenadiers in the Center of each Face, as in Fig. 1.

Flam.

“Face outwards and Dress.

To Arms.

“Grenadiers march into the Front
 “about eight Paces, Center Platoons wheel
 “to the Right and Left outwards from the
 “Center, covering the wheel'd Flank with
 “the Grenadiers, the Front Rank Men
 “of the other Flank serving as the Pivot,
 “as in Fig. 2.

Preparative.

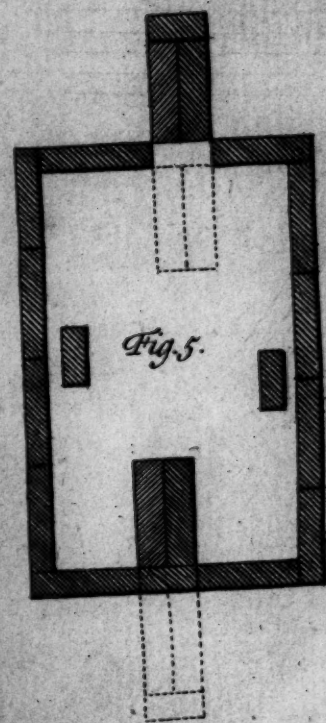
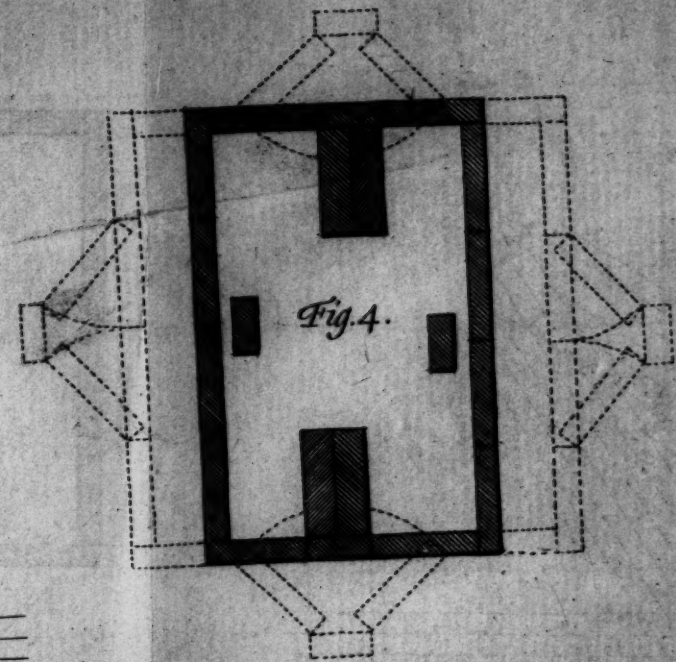
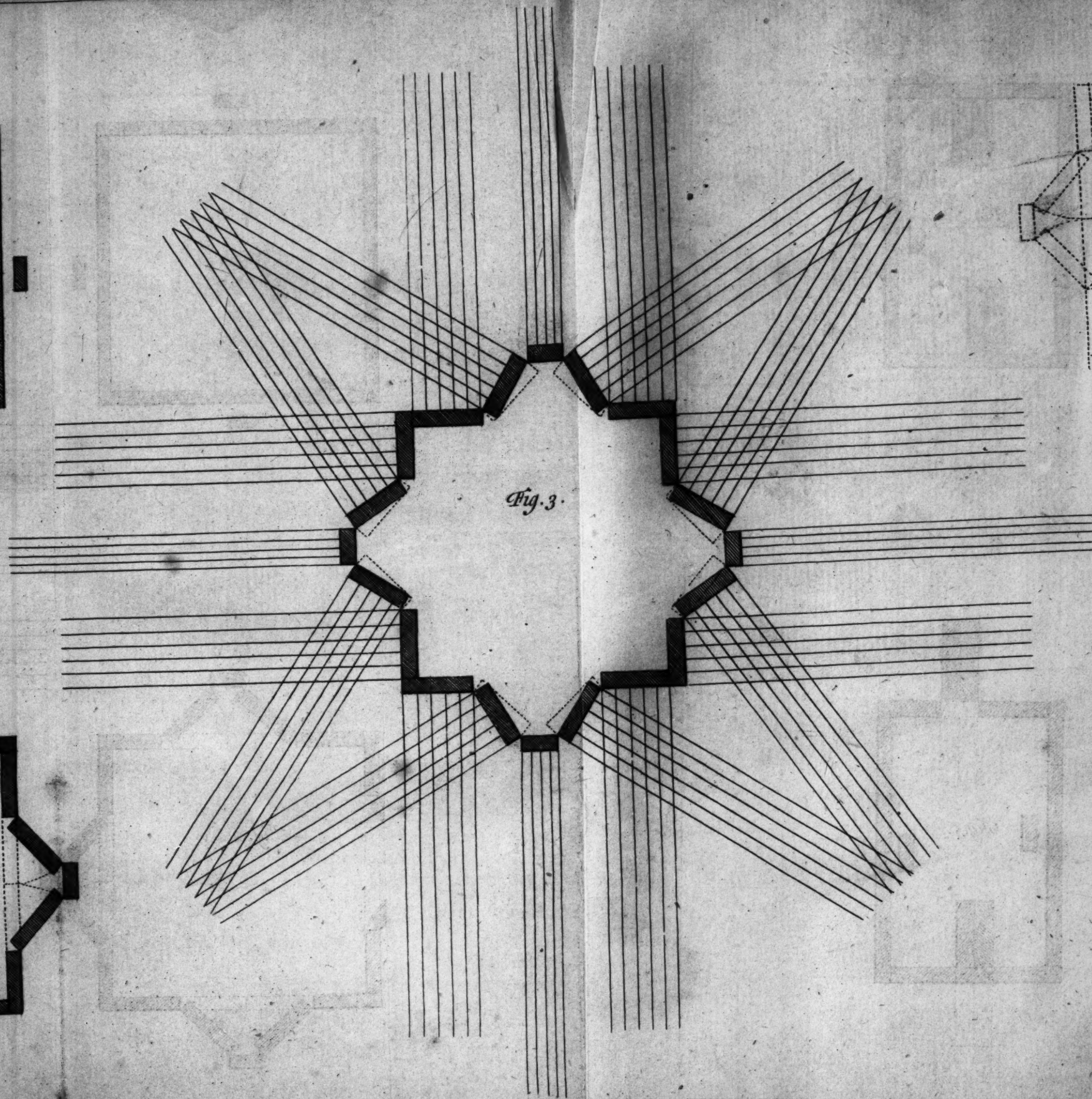
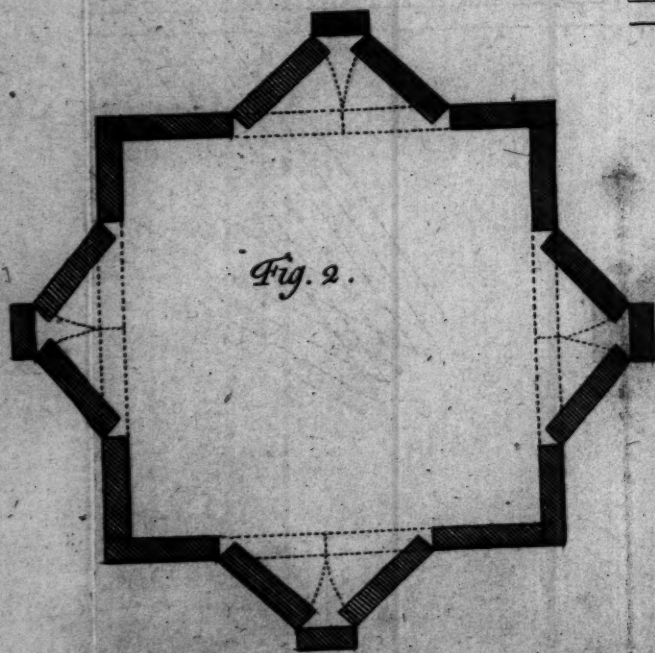
“Fire as follows;

Four Grenadiers.

Four Right Platoons.

Four Left Platoons.

Four



Four *Right* Center ditto.

Four *Left* Center ditto.

N. B. The Center Platoons wheel up in the Firing and open the Angle, so that only the Rear Rank is covered by the Grenadiers, as in Fig. 3. Retire after Firing, and close the Angle as before.

The Retreat.

“ At the first Stroke of the second Division of the Retreat, the Center Platoons of the Right and Left Faces wheel backwards, and join the Face, first letting the Grenadiers of the Flank Faces into the Square, as a Reserve on any Emergency; the same Man as before serving as Pivot. At the Recommencement of the Retreat, the Right and Left Platoons of the Front and Rear face to the Right and Left inwards; the Flanks go to the Right about, and the whole march to contract the Square, as in Fig. 4. Center Platoons of the Front and Rear Faces wheel backwards and join Back to Back, the Front Rank Man of each wheel'd Flank, serving as the Pivot,

"Pivot, taking Care not to open from
"the Right and Left Platoons.

"At the last Stroke of the second Di-
"vision of the Retreat, the Grenadiers
"face to the Right about, the wheel'd
"Platoons to the Right and Left in-
"wards, and march quick into the Square,
"the other Platoons facing outwards.

Point of War.

"The Grenadiers face outwards to the
"Right about, their File Platoons stand
"fast, the Grenadiers making Part of the
"Faces. *Vide Fig. 4.*

Retreat.

"Drums and Colours with the Rear,
"Face, the whole Face to the Rear, (now
"become the Front) but stand fast, Gre-
"nadiers and File-Platoons of the (now)
"Front Face, march slowly out of the
"Square, when the Rear of the File-
"Platoons has passed the Square.

Pre-

Preparative.

“ The whole stands fast, Grenadiers
“ fire, *File-Platoons* fire, Right and Left
“ Platoons fire.

Retreat.

“ The Grenadiers and *File-Platoons*
“ that fired stand fast ; Square marches,
“ except the Grenadiers and *File-Pla-*
“ *toons* of the (*now*) Rear Face, who
“ face outwards on the Commencement
“ of the Retreat, when the Square has
“ gained the Rear of the *File-Platoons*.

Preparative.

“ The whole stands fast, Grenadiers
“ fire, *File-Platoons* fire, face inwards
“ and march quick into the Square. *Vide*
“ Fig. 5. Right and Left Platoons fire,
“ and go to the Right about.

Retreat.

“ Square Marches.

G

“ N. B.

“ N. B. In Fig. 3. Suppose the Square
 “ not equally attacked on all Sides, the
 “ Grenadiers on the weakest Attack might
 “ be received into the Square, as a Re-
 “ serve on any Emergency, Center Pla-
 “ toons wheel back and join the Line,
 “ which will then be stronger than the
 “ Faces of the present old Square; their
 “ Angles being covered by the wheel’d
 “ Platoons on their Flanks, Grenadiers
 “ received into the Marching Square also
 “ as Reserves, and to contract the Ex-
 “ tent in case of Defile or Pass.

“ The Reader will, I dare say, disco-
 “ ver a great many Faults and undigested
 “ Notions in this Scheme of mine; but
 “ then let him recollect that I still adhere
 “ to my *principal Design*, mentioned in
 “ my Address to the Gentlemen of the
 “ Army; not so much to *recommmend* or
 “ *advise* any particular Circumstance, as
 “ to rouse other People of more Capacity
 “ to a Consideration of these Things.
 “ This is all my View, and if I succeed,

“ it will not be from this Scheme, that
“ from its *Consequences* that I claim a
“ Merit.

“ The Hollow Square is certainly use-
“ ful where you have a Convoy or Bag-
“ gage to defend, but where you are free
“ from these Incumbrances, I really think
“ a *Solid Oblong*, of what Breadth you
“ please more than Six Men, with a Di-
“ vision in Front and one in the Rear,
“ seems the most simple and advantageous
“ for all manner of Ground.”

CHAPTER VIII.

Companies commanded by the respective Officers.

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. Page 7.

IT is certain, that Officers and Soldiers who belong to the same Company, and who are thoroughly acquainted one with another, have an Emulation and an Obligation of doing their Duty, lest their Comrades should reproach them for the contrary.

Ibid. Page 60.

We find in *Vegecius*, that, among the *Romans*, every Officer charged at the Head of his own Company, and that they might be the more discernable to their Men, every Centurion had a peculiar Device on his Casque, the private Soldiers bearing theirs on the Shield, as a distinguishing Mark amongst each other.

Ibid.

Ibid. Page 204.

When Officers and Soldiers of the same Company charge together; the Soldier will never venture to relax from his Duty or quit his Post, the Officers would in a Moment perceive it, his Comrades would reproach him with it, and he would never dare to return among them; for there is a *Point of Honour* among the Soldiers of a Company: Besides this, when Officers command at the Head of their own Companies, and there is a Likelihood of their being detached upon any Occasion by themselves, the Companies will march more compleat to Action; for a Captain will not suffer his Men to idle with the Baggage, but will take Care to have the best and bravest Men with himself: Every Company will be a kind of Detachment, ready formed, to dispose of as Occasion shall require, without being obliged to turn out so many Men from each Company, as is our absurd Practice at this Day: All the Captains in the Battalion would be so many Majors, to execute in

an Instant the Orders of the Commanding Officer, at the first Word or Signal.

Without this Disposition, the Officers never charge at the Head of their own Companies. All the Officers and Soldiers are distributed thro' the Battalion, which at first Sight appears in good Order, but if we enter into an Examination of the different Parts, we shall find they are all irregular: those that behave well cannot be distinguished, there is no Emulation, and a great deal of Confusion.

Ibid. Page 235.

There is nothing in my Proposition that is so very different from some Part of our *Modern Practice*, it is only this: On the forming the Battalion, all the Officers shall be fixed at their proper Posts (i. e. *their Companies*) and a Company to be looked upon as one File, so that when the Battalion is told off in Divisions, each Division shall be formed of one *intire* Company, with its respective Officers. As for Example, when we form large Detachments

ments of Grenadier Companies, I suppose them Thirty or Forty, to attack a Body of the Enemy; on the first Appearance of Action, the Commanding Officer disposes them into *Battalions*, consisting of perhaps Ten or Twelve Companies each; when the Companies are formed in Line of Battle, each one makes a Division, and thus is the Battalion formed; all the Officers are with their own Companies at this Time; every Company is a distinct File, nor do the Soldiers mix at all with others of a different Regiment: If another Detachment is necessary, such a Company is ordered to march; it files off, attended by its proper Officers, without interfering with the rest. This is the Model I would propose for forming our Battalions; since this is our Practice with our *Grenadiers*, who are our choice Troops, what substantial Reason can we give for not practising the same with regard to the rest of our *Battalion*? When these Details are duly weighed and considered, we shall find that the Order I propose is the most perfect, the other nothing but Confusion.

“ I don’t doubt but there are many good
“ and substantial Reasons for rejecting the
“ above Disposition, or we should other-
“ wise have adopted it long ago ; but yet
“ I think there are some Circumstances
“ attending it, that seem to promise happy
“ Consequences, *viz.* In an Action, there
“ would be a *Mutual Dependance* between
“ Officer and Soldier, and the first will
“ better know where to place a Confidence,
“ or Diffidence, in regard to the latter ;
“ One or Two Companies would be more
“ ready on an immediate Exigence, than
“ a Detachment from the whole Regi-
“ ment, which would require Time to
“ make up: Upon an Alarm, or at Night,
“ a Regiment would be sooner formed,
“ all the Officers know their Posts, and
“ instantly see if all their Men are under
“ Arms: In an Action the Soldier will
“ more easily rally, and by keeping to his
“ Officer, be at, or at least near his Post ;
“ it would raise an Emulation in each
“ Company to surpass the others, and
“ every Individual would fear to offend,
“ when

“ when his Officer could, by *Name*, re-
“ buke him for his Misbehaviour.

“ On this Foundation might be grafted
“ a Scheme for the more readily form-
“ ing a Battalion for Action, without the
“ tedious and dangerous Method now
“ practised of *compleating the File*, telling
“ off the *Rear Half Files*, the *Platoons*,
“ *Subdivisions*, and the *Faces of the*
“ *Square*, and such like dilatory Circum-
“ stances. *Imprimis*; — The Battalion
“ should consist of Sixteen Companies,
“ with Two Companies of Grenadiers;
“ each Company should march to the Pa-
“ rade with Files compleat and even num-
“ bered (as 12, 14, 16, or 20); by this
“ you avoid the Trouble of compleating
“ the Files, and telling off the Rear Half
“ Files, each Company would be a Pla-
“ toon, and know its *Firing*; two Com-
“ panies would make a Subdivision, each
“ would know what Face of the Square
“ it belonged to, and what Firing in the
“ Square,

“ As

“ As this must always be the same
“ without any Variation, so would the
“ Battalion be ready for Exercise the Mo-
“ ment the Companies were joined; the
“ Grenadier Companies would be ready
“ on the Flanks of the Battalion; nor
“ would it require more Time to go thro’
“ the Firings, after coming out of the
“ different Streets of the Camp, than to
“ *Fix Bayonets and Close the Rear Ranks,*
“ which would be done in less than a Mi-
“ nute: The Commanding Officer of the
“ Company to fire the Platoon and the
“ Supernumeraries in the Rear.

CHAP.

CHAPTER IX.

Of ARTILLERY.

“ **H**OW low was our Condition till
 “ very lately, in regard to this Ar-
 “ ticle * : We had, as we might say, a
 “ large Train, distributed throughout the
 “ Kingdom of *Ireland*, of Field Pieces,
 “ and also Battering Cannon of different
 “ Calibres, but of what Use? What Ser-
 “ vice would they have been to us, who
 “ had no People capable of working them?
 “ Should we not rather apprehend a Dan-
 “ ger from them, in case they had fallen
 “ into the Hands of our Enemies, who
 “ would better know how to turn them
 “ to our Disadvantage? Let us enquire
 “ who were the People that served our
 “ Artillery; the Gunners, Matrosses, &c.
 “ We had no regular Company of Artil-
 “ lery.

* This Branch has at last engaged the Attention of the Government, who have established a Company for its Service.

“ lery. From whence proceeded their
“ Knowledge in this Business? Had they
“ received the *Theory* by *Instruction* or
“ *Application*? Or had they *Practice* and
“ *Experience* by *Exercise*? None of ei-
“ ther, but what was necessary on a Fes-
“ tival, or a Day of Rejoicing. *The*
“ *Name of Cannon is a Bugbear, unless*
“ *assisted by the Hability of its Attendance.*

“ HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS some time
“ ago proposed that each Regiment of Foot
“ should be always attended with two
“ *Field Pieces*; it was a Scheme worthy
“ of the Projector, and must have been of
“ Benefit to the Service. In 1745 our
“ Soldiers not only saw, but felt the In-
“ convenience of not understanding the
“ Management of Cannon; for this Rea-
“ son, I would propose to remedy that
“ Want of Knowledge in the Soldiers, and
“ consequently have our Artillery better
“ provided and served.

“ The Method is this: Each Regiment
“ should have two small Field Cannon,
“ so

“ so as to be moved in the Exercise by
“ the appointed Attendants, *viz.* one Man
“ from each Company besides the Pioneers:
“ By often changing these Men and put-
“ ting others on that Duty, the whole
“ Regiment in time would be brought to
“ understand the Management of them,
“ and the most expert might be selected
“ for extraordinary Cases or Reviews; by
“ this Means the Officers (ashamed of an
“ Ignorance their Soldiers would despise)
“ will be brought to study so essential a
“ Branch of their Business, which few
“ now think worth their while; our Ar-
“ tillery, instead of being hoarded up in
“ the Arsenal, would be of *real Service*;
“ and we should be upon an Equality with
“ our Enemies, who lately made us feel
“ their Superiority in this Article.

“ The Adjutant and an Officer of each
“ Regiment in the Service might attend at
“ *Woolwich*, or wheresoever HIS ROYAL
“ HIGHNESS should direct, for a Time,
“ until they were able to communicate the
“ proper

“ proper Knowledge to their respective
“ Corps.

“ Many an ingenious Man, who un-
“ derstands the Mathematics, Gunnery,
“ &c. might be found, who now for
“ want of Employment would be glad to
“ attend five or six young Officers at their
“ Country Quarters, at half a Guinea each
“ *per Month*, or less.

“ Was this the Case, the Character of
“ an Officer in *private Life*, would not
“ be held in so low an Estimation among
“ the rest of the World, which is occa-
“ sioned by the contracted Habit of Idle-
“ ness, and their being the only People in
“ Employment who are careless in obser-
“ ving the Duties of their Profession.”

CHAPTER X.

Of SOLDIERS.

“ **A** SOLDIER should be brave,
 “ vigorous, careful, and obedient
 “ to all his Officers, from the General to
 “ the Corporal, and obey the Orders of
 “ the latter as if coming from the Mouth
 “ of the former, as *in Reality they do* ;
 “ the Corporal being only the Means by
 “ which they are conveyed : He should
 “ take Care that his Uniform as well as
 “ other Apparel be neat and clean, his
 “ Arms and Accoutrements bright and in
 “ good Order, the Use of which he ought
 “ diligently to study, and also all his dif-
 “ ferent Duties : He should be Master of
 “ all the Beats of the Drum, and on the
 “ Instant obey them : He should diligent-
 “ ly attend his Colours on all Occasions :
 “ The Limitation of his Furlow should
 “ be religiously observed : His Time for
 “ Food

“ Food and Sleep regulated, not by his
 “ *Will*, but by his *Leisure*. When Cen-
 “ tinel he should be alert, and observe his
 “ Orders exactly and inviolably ; ask no
 “ Reasons for them, or dare to think
 “ them of little Importance. The Ex-
 “ cuse of a Soldier convicted of quitting,
 “ or sleeping on his Post, frequently is,
 “ that *he thought* no Accident or bad Con-
 “ sequence could attend it. How absurd !
 “ The *Necessity* of his being there posted,
 “ is evident by his being *ordered* there.
 “ Suppose it in Time of Peace, there might
 “ (though unknown to him) be a large
 “ Quantity of Gunpowder, the Money,
 “ Arms, or Accoutrements of the Regi-
 “ ment, and many other Things that
 “ perhaps his Officer might not think
 “ proper to inform him of.---*It was in*
 “ *his Orders, let that suffice.*”

Mar. Saxe, Page 31.

As to our Soldiers, it is a great Error
 to believe they cannot be formed as obe-
 dient or as well disciplined as the *Germans*.
 I have seen them among the *Prussians*,

whose daily Discipline is most severe, and among whom the least *Fauxpas*, or the least Negligence is punish'd with an hundred Lashes.

“ I believe there are no Men more capable, or better disposed to perform their Duty than our own; and yet there are People who deem the least Deviation from the old Customs impracticable: I was once speaking of the Regularity, Attention, and Exactness of the second Troop of *Grenadier Guards*, where I had the Honour to serve during Part of the last War in *Flanders*, and was told it would be impossible for a Battalion of Foot to be so modelled; I can't find the Reason, nor do I believe it.”

Vegecius, Page 44.

Left, in a Confusion (which a Battle may occasion) the Soldiers should stray from their Comrades, every *Cohort* had its Shields painted in a Manner peculiar to itself.

H

“ The

" The same Service would arise to us
 " if our Soldiers were distinguished by
 " the Number of their Regiment, in some
 " conspicuous Part of their Uniforms ; the
 " Grenadiers are so already by their Caps,
 " why not the Battalion ? The Number
 " of Regiments (especially Red and Yel-
 " low) are so alike, that it is scarce possi-
 " ble to distinguish one from another.

Vauban Traité de la Guerre en Gen.

Vol. ii. Page 118.

As to the Choice of Men, we are to
 suppose the Colonel to be the Director.
 In this Case the Height of a Man is not
 to be regarded ; provided a Soldier is
 straight in his Limbs, firm, and broad-
 shoulder'd, tho' but five feet five Inches,
 he may serve : When in Battalion, the
 little Man, who stands firm and well un-
 der Arms, will give more Pleasure to a
Connoisseur, than a Rank of tall aukward
 Fellows, who for the most Part are bad
 Marchers, with their Chins down on their
 Breasts, as if they had not Strength to
 support

support them; instead of which the little Man strives to appear taller than he is, and marches firmly and with Head erect, which gives him a Soldier-like Aspect. No one can deny that a Man of moderate Size is commonly as brave, if not more so, than a tall Man. What I have just mentioned ought not however to make us prefer them to tall well-made Men, when we can find them.

"I beg leave to refer the Reader to the next Chapter of *Corporals*, where he will find the Duty of a Soldier more fully explained."

Santa Cruz. Page 262. Vol. i.

It would be of infinite Service if a Gunsmith (with an Assistant) was appointed to each Regiment, and a Carriage provided on a March at the Government's Expence to carry the Necessary Implements for that Business. *Vegecius* tells us, that in his Time, there were Carpenters, Smiths, and other Workmen among the Corps.

Perhaps you'll say, that the Regiment of Artillery has them now: To this I answer, that these are of no Signification, as there are seldom any of the Artillery quarter'd with the rest of the Army; besides, they are always occupy'd with their own proper Business, *viz.* the Artillery; and if they should be disengaged for any Time, they sell their Work at such an extravagant Rate, that the Pay of a Poor Soldier is not sufficient for the Expence.

“ I should imagine that our Soldiers
 “ *Buff Accoutrements* might be altered
 “ much for the better, they are at present
 “ broad and heavy, both inconvenient
 “ for the Summer, by Reason of their
 “ Warmth and Weight: Would not a
 “ small short Buff, reaching just below
 “ the Elbow, be sufficient to support a
 “ small Cartouche Box, containing about
 “ thirty *Rounds*? Another small Belt
 “ slung from the right Shoulder, support-
 “ ing a *short thick Blade*, would be of
 “ more Service or at least of less Incon-
 “ venience

“ venience for a Foot Soldier than what
 “ is at present accepted.

“ Why should not our Grenadiers carry
 “ small handled *Hatchets* and *Saws* as well
 “ as the *French*?

“ I imagine our Soldiers to be as
 “ daring as any in *Europe*, and as active
 “ in Action, notwithstanding the boast-
 “ ed Impetuosity of the *French* at the
 “ Bayonet, or *His Prussian Majesty's*
 “ Princely Insurance of Success to his
 “ own Troops. *Vide Prus. Discip.*

“ We should instil into the Heart of
 “ a Soldier, that Obedience is the Foun-
 “ dation of Regularity and Order; that
 “ by this, Discipline is maintained; by
 “ this, great Designs are executed; and
 “ without it, all is Confusion and Dis-
 “ order.”

[102]

CHAPTER XI.

Of Corporals.

Service de l'Infanterie M. de Bombelles,
L. G. Page 13.

ALTHOUGH the Duty of a Corporal differs in many Respects from that of a Serjeant, there is nevertheless so much Connection between them, that it is requisite for the first to be able to supply the Place of the other in his Absence, that nothing may obstruct the necessary Care and Duty of the Company, and the Good of the Service in general, which ought to be performed without the least Impediment and with the utmost Regularity; so that we should be cautious, not to bestow the *Knott*, but on brave, strong, sensible and experienced Soldiers, who may in Time make good Serjeants: Besides this, the Corporal, by his Application to his Business, and his Example of Obedience and Discipline, may be of great Service

vice to the Company; whereas the opposite Characters must have a different and destructive Effect: It is in some Measure on their Care and Vigilance, that important Trusts are often reposed, and therefore it is of Consequence to be careful in the Choice of proper Persons for this Employment.

A Corporal ought to be very exact in every thing that regards the Service and Good of the Company, to be careful of the Discipline, Dress, and Appearance of the Soldiers, and endeavour to gain their Respect as well as Love, and to be punctually obeyed by them.

One of the most essential Duties of a Corporal is, to instruct the young Recruits in what they ought to know, and observe, in regard to Subordination and Discipline, particularly on the Rigour of the Articles of War against *Mutiny* and *Desertion*, and of the Respect due from them to their Superiors: They should teach them to perform the Manual Exer-

cise gracefully, and explain to them, before they mount Guard, every Thing that regards their Duty, which they may be ignorant of. In the first Place, that a Soldier *being Centinel* becomes in that Character more considerable, as the Surety of his Post consists intirely on his Care and Vigilance: Secondly, that on this Duty he must never suffer any one but his Corporal to relieve him, nor let any Body approach to touch him; and Thirdly, that he is forbid, on Pain of Death, to *sleep on his Post*; that he ought never to quit his Arms, nor suffer any Person to lay hold on them; that when he perceives any one, or more Officers together, he should stand *Shouldered*, while they are in Sight, “ unless a Field Officer or some other
“ Person to whom a particular Compli-
“ ment is due; that he ought never to
“ smook, when Centinel or under Arms,
“ nor take off his Hat to any Body. A
“ Corporal should teach them the Method
“ of *Challenging* any Person or Persons,
“ whom they shall hear or perceive in
“ the

“the Night-time, and in what Manner
“they are to behave on Suspicion of a
“Surprize or other bad Intent: Also how
“to receive *the Rounds*.” They should
know that a Centinel, when taken ill on
his Post, should send to his Corporal, and
beg to be relieved, he being expressly for-
bid to quit his Post, of his own Accord,
on any Pretext whatever. Lastly, they
should be informed that all Soldiers who,
thro’ Cowardice or Treachery, shall quit
their Post of Centinel, shall suffer Death.

A Corporal should be particularly care-
ful, when planting of Centinels, to see
that the *Relief* receives his whole Instruc-
tions, minutely and distinctly. The Cor-
poral that is remiss in this Regularity is
worthy of Punishment, and yet several
are guilty of this thro’ Negligence. They
sometimes do worse, for they have been
known to send the Soldiers to relieve one
another, without giving themselves the
Pains to accompany them: No Punish-
ment can be too severe for those who
commit

commit such Faults contrary to the Good of the Service.

“ The Corporal is not only the *Voice*
“ by which the Orders are conveyed
“ down to the Soldier, he ought also to
“ be an *Eye-witness* that they are punctu-
“ ally obeyed : When a Soldier's Appear-
“ ance on the Company's Parade, is not
“ conformable to Orders, the Corporal is
“ worthy of Blame, as he must have
“ omitted the Duty absolutely incumbent
“ on him only, *viz.* that of *Inspecting*
“ into the *Appointments* of the Men un-
“ der his Care ; but if, after delivering
“ them to the Serjeant, any future Faults
“ shall be found by the Officer, then he
“ is exonerated, and the Blame transferred
“ to the Serjeant, for the like Neglect.”

CHAP-

CHAPTER XII.

*Of Serjeants.**Service de l'Infanterie M. Bombelles,**Page 60.*

THE Serjeants are the *Soul* of the Company, the *Basis* of Discipline, and the *Organs* of the Service; so that we cannot bestow too much Attention in chusing proper Subjects for that Character. How many extraordinary Talents ought to meet in one Man? A Serjeant ought (as much as possible) to be well made, strong, vigorous, vigilant, active, sensible, experienced, brave even to Intrepidity, prudent, and honest: He should be as absolute in his Commands to his Inferi-
ors, as respectfully subordinate to his Superiors: He ought to apply himself to his Duty, and be exact in it, also equitable and just in his Accounts; for which Reason he ought to be Master of Writing and Arith-

Arithmetick, both for the Good of the Service and the Interest of his Captain.

A good Serjeant should instil a Kind of a Fear, or rather Respect into the Soldiers on his Account, and observe, never to be too familiar, nor drink or game with them; a too great and frequent Intimacy with his Inferiors being the readiest Way to destroy Subordination. He cannot too much consider the Genius and Characters of the Soldiers, with their Way of Life and Manners; to restrain them in their Vices, and to instruct them in what they ought to know, as also to make a true Report to their Officers of their good or bad Behaviour. He ought with great Care to suppress Blasphemy, Swearing and Abuse, and to complain of those who are guilty of that abominable Practice; and principally to impose Silence on any one who should recount the Story of past Desertion, or Maroding, &c. and make them ashamed for boasting of Crimes unworthy a good or honest Man.

There

There is a Kind of Science in dressing a Soldier, in teaching him to carry his Arms gracefully, to make him hold up his Head, and stand firm on his Feet, and to make him wear his Cloaths and Hat genteely: These are Things the Soldiers are too apt to neglect. The Duty in regard to Recruits has been explained in the preceding Chapter of *Corporals*.

It is the Part of a Serjeant to see that the Stair-case and Barrack Rooms are swept every Morning, and cleaned from Dirt; that the Soldiers are all clean and well dressed before they go out, whether for Guard or not; that their Hats are well cock'd and their Cloaths whole, with their Arms and Accoutrements in good Order. All these little Circumstances, which appear as so many Trifles, are nevertheless of great Consequence; for if the Serjeant is remiss in these Particulars, the Soldier neglects himself, becomes dirty, falls sick, perhaps of some filthy Distemper, which he communicates to his Comrades.

At

At Night the Serjeant should take care of the Fire and Candle, and not suffer any Person to play, or sit up, or make a Noise.

A perfect Knowledge of the Manual Exercise and all other Duties of the Field, is indispensably necessary to a Serjeant: He should observe the Behaviour of the private Men when under Arms, and instruct or complain of them: He should never pass by a gross Crime, nor make any trivial Complaint, or without Foundation; and above every Thing, not give any Person Reason to complain of him: He should be proper in his Appearance, exact in his Attendance for Orders, and careful in receiving them, that he mistakes no Article to the Prejudice of the Service, or of the Officers belonging to his Company: He should be the first on all Parades, where his Duty calls him, and endeavour to acquit himself with Discretion and Activity, so as to gain the Esteem of his Officers, and a Love mixed with Respect from his Equals and Inferiors.

CHAPTER XIII.

*Concerning the Education, Study,
Application and Behaviour of
Officers in private Life.*

THE *Military Academy at Neustadt* is on such a flourishing Footing, that it would be singly sufficient to eternize the Reign of the *Empress Queen*: Those who have seen it are filled with Admiration; the young Gentlemen are carefully taught whatever is necessary for the Education of a *Gentleman designed for the Army*, Mathematicks, Gunnery, the Languages, Riding, Fencing, Dancing, &c. Every Academician receives two Uniforms a Year, and is completely cloathed from Head to Foot at her Majesty's Expence; the Moment they enter the Academy, every Part of their former Habit is sent back. Count *Daun*, General of Foot, has the Superintendance of the Academy,

Academy, but the immediate Direction of it is committed to Count *Theirheim*, Major General, who resides constantly at the Castle of *Neustadt*, and has under him a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and twenty six other Officers of Experience, both Captains and Lieutenants; these have the Care of instructing the young Gentlemen in the several Branches of the Military Service, in which they succeed to Admiration; for it is impossible to see the Military Exercise performed with more Order, Justness, and Exactness, than by these Youths: They mount Guard every Day, go the Rounds, make the Report, and perform all other Parts of the Service of a fortified Town, with as great Rigour and Formality as the Veterans do, who are garrisoned at *Luxembourg*: When on Guard, they lye as other Soldiers do; and in Case of any Neglect of Duty, they are confined, or not suffered to do their Exercise, which last is reckoned the more shameful Punishment: Their Firelocks, Swords, and Bayonets are all uniform: The grand Guard is posted at the Entry
of

of the Castle, where some Pieces of small Cannon and Mortars are placed, that nothing may be wanting to give it the Air of a regular Fort.

The Caste is very spacious, and well built; it is situated at one of the Extremities of the Town of *Neustadt*, in a clear and wholesome Air; the Gardens are large, and divided into several Compartments; the Apartments in the Castle are laid out in such a Manner, that besides those of the Counts *Dau* and *Theirheim*, the Lieutenant Colonel, and the Major, there are two handsome Dining-Rooms, a very large Hall for their Exercises, and a particular Hall for each School: There are eight Schools in all; every Academician has his separate Apartment, and to each five, there is a Valet to wait upon them. About fifty Paces from the Castle, a *Grand Magnè* is built for their Exercises, and between thirty and forty Horses constantly kept for their Use at *Her Majesty's* Expence. Their Military Exercises hinder not their Instruction in what belongs to

Religion ; but as they are intended for *Soldiers*, and not for *Monks*, their religious Lessons are confined to the Duties and Obligations of a Private Christian and a Gentleman. As to their Diet, each Table consists of ten Academicians and an Officer, and is supplied with the best of every Thing ; they have clean Table Linen every Day ; their Eating is the only Article belonging to this magnificent Foundation which has been censured ; many think, they ought to be accustomed early to the Hardships, which they must unavoidably suffer hereafter in the Field: In short, such good Regulations have been made, that this Military School cannot fail, in Time, to produce excellent Officers ; accordingly the *Empress Queen* keeps several Ensigns and Cornets Commissions in all her Regiments, to give to such as distinguish themselves by their Proficiency and Knowledge.

“ Had we the Benefit of such an *Academy* in these Kingdoms, how much better would our Army be supplied with

“ Officers

" Officers than it is at present? Men would
 " be Officers by their Ability, not from
 " Distaste to other Professions, or a Want
 " of proper Qualifications for them. Per-
 " haps it is a nice Distinction, to call a
 " Man, a Person of *Trade*, and no *Bu-*
 " *siness*; and yet, where there is no Ap-
 " plication, Attention, or Employment,
 " there is *no Business*; and, where there
 " is no other Point in View than Money,
 " it is a *Trade*."

Mar. Saxe, Page 18.

Our Army is mostly composed of the
 Sons of our Nobility, except some few
 Financiers and People of the Long Robe,
 who from a weak Indulgence for their
 Children, and the small Capacity which
 they remark in them for *any Business* (such
 is their Expression) permit them to go into
 the Army, under the false Persuasion, that
 there, Knowledge and Application is not
 at all *necessary*.

" These young Gentlemen are them-
 " selves so persuaded of the Truth of their

" Parents Discovery, and convinced of
 " their own Want of Genius, that this
 " Persuasion is the principal Reason of all
 " their future Idleness: Their Pay is the
 " only Thing they regard; they attend
 " the Exercise with Dislike, without
 " knowing their Duty, or desiring to
 " know it, humbly contented with an
 " awkward Use of the Esponton.*

Mar. Saxe, Page 19.

The young Officer, just delivered from
 the Yoke and Authority of his Parents,
 hurried on by the Folly of Youth, and
 excited by the Example of his Compa-
 nions, greedily embraces the Life of Li-
 bertinism, which they lead: He passes his
 Time with indifferent Company, at the
Coffee-House or *Billiard-Table*; 'tis there
 he every Moment hears Discipline con-
 demned,

* " As every minute Article in a Review is reported
 " by the Reviewing General, it is surprising this is so
 " much neglected by many Officers: I have known Re-
 " giments, who have behaved well in every other Re-
 " spect, lose a great Deal of Approbation on this Ac-
 " count; and yet it certainly is of Advantage to the
 " Corps, graceful in the Officer, necessary by Order,
 " and sure not over difficult."

demned, Murmurings against Subordination, Complaints that the Soldiers are too much harrassed by Guards or Exercise, and Railings at Punishment.

“How unhappy must that young Man
 “be, who imbibes these dangerous No-
 “tions? If his *Commission* is his *only Sub-*
 “*stance*, how must he look forward with
 “Disgust on an Employment, against
 “which he has already entertained the
 “most dreadful Prejudices? How anxi-
 “ous for a Release which may possibly
 “procure his Ruin?”

Mar. Saxe, Page 25.

How can we hope for Vigour in Com-
 mand, Vigilance in Service, Exactitude
 in Duty, Emulation and Desire of Instruc-
 tion, or Nobleness of Soul, from a Man
 continually discontented with his Employ-
 ment, and for ever occupied with the
 Means to quit it?

Mar. Saxe, Page 19.

Upon a young Gentleman's Arrival at
 the Regiment, he finds some old Captain,

chosen perhaps by his Parents to be his Tutor, who tells him to manage his Purse, to be polite among the Officers, gentle with the Soldiers, and above all Things not to strike them, but not another Word of what he ought to learn: The Major may tell him, that he must learn the Exercise, and there end his *Military Studies*.

Inf. Mil. Anonym.

The young Gentleman who has just got into the Service, and relieved from *Scholastic Discipline*, thinks it beneath the Dignity of an Officer to continue his Studies: But ought he not to understand what concerns his own Profession? How will he learn it if he does not read, and that with Care, both ancient and modern History, with *Puysegur*, *Folard*, &c. those great Masters in the Military Art? He will have Leisure enough in Time of Peace, at least some Hours in a Day, for this Sort of Study. The Soul as well as the Body is subject to a Want of Nourishment, tho' of a different Nature,

Instruc.

Instruc. Mil. Anonym.

What an Ornament is Study to every Individual? What a Lustre does it cast over the natural Qualifications of Men in Power.

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 25.

Let us observe, says *Xenophon*, how *Socrates* assisted those who aspired to Posts of Honour; advising them to apply themselves diligently to their Business, that they might attain to a perfect Knowledge of it. Having heard that a certain Man, named *Dionisidore*, was arrived at *Athens*, who proposed teaching the Art of War, he thus harangued a young Man of his Acquaintance, who pretended to one of the highest Posts in the Army.

It would be shameful for a Man, who aspired to command, should he neglect learning the Means to execute it as becomes a General, when so fair an Occasion presents itself: He, in my Opinion, rather deserves Chastisement, more than the

Man who should undertake to carve a Statue, without ever learning the Art of Sculpture: For, as during a War, all the Fortunes of the Republick depend on the General, it is presumed, that his good Conduct will produce happy Success, and his Faults be productive of fatal Consequences; for which Reason, those People should be severely punished who neglect to *observe*, what they *can*vas to *obtain*.

By this Method he persuaded the young Man to instruct himself.

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 28.

Socrates being in Conversation with the Son of the illustrious *Pericles*; and the latter taking Notice, that among military People especially, Discipline, Modesty and Obedience are most necessary, and yet what the *Athenians* were the most deficient in: Perhaps (replied *Socrates*) those who command them are not equal to it. Do you see any Body undertake to conduct a Troop of Musicians, Comedians, Dancers, or Wrestlers, unless they are capable

pable of it; or can shew where, and to what Excellence, they have learned those Exercises, of which they are now become Directors? Many Officers serve a Kind of Apprenticeship in the Army; I know you are not of this Number, but yet can render a good Account of the Time you have employed in learning the Art of War, and other commendable Exercises: I imagine also, that in the Memoirs of your Father, the great *Pericles*, you have found many excellent Stratagems, and that you have with great Diligence collected a great number; I don't doubt either but you have meditated often on these Heads, that nothing possibly escape you, which might be of Service to a General of an Army, so that when you was in Doubt of any particular Circumstance, you immediately searched for those People who understood it, and spared neither Presents nor Civility, that they might assist and tell you what you was ignorant of.

Ah *Socrates*! (cries *Pericles*) you speak to me of Things which you know I am
unac-

unacquainted with, but you teach me by this Means how shameful it is to be so.

“ This Reproof of *Socrates* must be
 “ admired, both as to the Contents and
 “ Method of conveying it: It was just
 “ and true, and a charming Lesson to
 “ those who think that a Commission alone
 “ can make an Officer. On the other
 “ Side, it was easy and genteel, and may
 “ teach us, that a *Faux pas* in a young
 “ Officer should at first be gently rebuk’d,
 “ and at a proper Season, not as some
 “ mistaken Disciplinarians are accustom-
 “ ed to do.”

Mar. Saxe, Page 13.

To be able to command Men properly, we ought first to know them, to have seen them in different Stations, to watch the most minute Movement of their Souls, to distinguish their Talents, to form and employ them *à propos*. There is no Profession where all this is so absolutely necessary, as that of Arms; it is impossible for a Man who fails in these Respects
 to

to command a Discipline, that is to say, to form Soldiers for the most laborious and fatiguing Exercises, to wean them from any Kind of *Will* or *Opinion*, to reduce them to an Obedience the most exact and implicit, and from stubborn Clowns, to form Machines only animated by the Voice of their Officers. Every one certainly has not these Talents ; they may be alert in their Business without them : Such a one may be capable of directing a March, forming a Camp, and taking all Advantages when in the Face of an Enemy, who is not at all proper to be at the Head of a Regiment. It is evident then, that the Command and Discipline of the Troops should not be trusted but to sensible and experienced People, who by their Services shall be found proper Judges of the different *Faces* of their Business ; so that in Governments, where the Military Constitution is formed upon Right Principles, we never see young People without Application or Experience placed at the Head of Regiments, who far from know-
ing

ing how to govern *Others*, can scarce regulate even their *own Conduct*.

“I take the Contents in this Paragraph
“to be meant by Mareschal Saxe as subsequent to a foregoing one, *viz.* That it
“is the Part of the General to employ,
“as one Body, the collected Individuals,
“which the Colonel and every Officer in
“his Sphere should form for that Employment. It is the latter must discipline them, and watch *les moindres*
“*Mouvements de leurs Ames, &c.* The rest
“is not proper for me to expatiate upon;
“but any one who has a Mind to gratify
“his Curiosity farther in this Particular,
“may find it more at large in the *Mémoires sur l’Infanterie.*”

Monf. Bombelles, Service de l’Infanterie avert.

Every one must agree that the Number of experienced Officers decreases every Day (even now too few): The young Ones, naturally Enemies of Constraint, understand, as we may say, but
th

the *Shadow* of Subordination and Discipline, having commenced Officers since the last War; during which Interval, (always destructive of Discipline) a Toleration has been introduced, which insensibly is degenerated into a pernicious Remissness, which may become habitual if not prevented. From hence it is that Officers, after having committed a Fault, believe they exonerate themselves by saying, they offended through Ignorance; the natural Answer is, They ought to have learned otherwise. But how? They may sometimes apply to People who will not give themselves any Trouble on this Account; and at other Times consult those who are as ignorant as themselves.

Monsieur d'Espagnac.

The Study of Languages is most useful to a military Man; he will find the Necessity of them: Most young Men have, in the Course of Education, learned Latin; but as all the World does not talk Latin, and it may some Time or other be his Duty to question Prisoners, Spies, or Peasants, who

who are ignorant of that Language; it would be more necessary for him to learn those that are commonly spoke on the Continent, viz. *German, French, Spanish, and Italian.*

“ My Observation leads me to think that
 “ the Scholastic Education of a young
 “ Candidate for a Commission, might be
 “ confined to a competent Knowledge of
 “ *Latin and French*; that he may, by the
 “ first, be able to comprehend the
 “ Tracts in their Purity, that have been
 “ delivered down to us from the Ancients;
 “ and by the second, the Modern Tran-
 “ sactions in regard to our own Profes-
 “ sion: Next to these, among the Sci-
 “ ences that constitute the Character of a
 “ Gentleman, *Mathematicks, Fortificati-*
 “ *on, and Geography* should take Place,
 “ with *History* in his leisure Hours, such
 “ as *Cæsar’s Commentaries, Rollin, Hooke,*
 “ and *Rapin, &c.*

M. Santa

M. Santa Cruz. Ref. Mil. & Polit.

Page 34.

One great Advantage in reading Books of this Kind is, that it inspires a Man with Emulation when he hears of the Heroick Actions of many *illustrious Men*, and the worthy Recompences they have received from a grateful Country.

History, among other Advantages, has that of forming the Judgment of a young Man by making him compare the *past* with the *present* Times; the Variety of Events, and the Souls of Men (if we look back) have a Kind of Resemblance, which authorises a Comparison.

“It is not the Reading much, but a good Choice of what we read, that is Beneficial and Instructive.”

M. Santa Cruz. Page 46.

It is the same with regard to Reading as with regard to Eating, for, one being the *Emolument* of the *Spirit*, and the other the

the *Nourishment of the Body*, both of them require Time for Digestion ; and, as a little *Quintessence* is worth more than a great *Quantity* of other Meat, we reap more Benefit from one good Book than from a Number of different Ones. I have taken this Comparifon from *Laërtius*, (*Laërt. in Aristippo*) who fays, that it is not thofe who eat the moft, that are in the beft Health, but thofe who eat moderately. We fhould not therefore efteem them who read much as the moft learn'd, but them that read the beft and proper Authors only.

“ From this I ground my Inference,
“ That the regular Progreff of a Publick
“ School is unnecelfary to a young Man
“ defigned for the Army. What Bene-
“ fit will he reap from the Knowledge
“ of *Greek*, or from a happy Faculty in
“ *Latin* Verfification ?

Castruccio

Castruccio Bonamici Com. de Bello Italico.

When I took upon me the Profession of a Soldier, by entering into the Service of the King of *Naples*, it was by no Means my Intention to let the Study of Martial Exercises or Military Discipline so far ingross my Time, as intirely to exclude the truly excellent, and to me always delightful Amusement, of improving myself in the several Branches of polite Literature; an Amusement, suitable to Men of every Condition and Capacity, and never unseasonable. Thus we are told in History, that the greatest Generals ow'd their high Renown, not so much to Atchievements perform'd in War, as to their intimate Acquaintance with the Muses; and that they chose to have *Men of Letters* always about them in the Camp, who not only prov'd agreeable Companions, amidst the Dangers and Fatigues of War, but were sometimes the Conductors of considerable Enterprizes. Nay I myself know from Experience, that the Military Accom-

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plishments

plishments of Valour and Conduct, instead of suffering an Eclipse by such Studies, have, on the contrary, receiv'd no small Improvement and Lustre from them.

Next to Martial Exercises, nothing conduces more to rouse the Courage of a Soldier, or to make him better acquainted with the Military Art, than his employing the Leisure of Winter Quarters, and the many *irksome Hours* spent in Garrison, in the Study of such Sciences as are most commendable and useful; particularly Mathematicks, and History, the two Sources, whence a thorough Knowledge of his own Profession is to be drawn; whereas by indulging Idleness, or abandoning himself to the gross Pleasures of Sensuality, not only is the Vigour and Strength of his Body enervated, but the Acuteness of every Faculty of his Mind blunted. Did the young Nobility and Gentlemen, who in such Numbers frequent the camps of Kings and Generals, (besides copying after the former of these Patterns)

Patterns) make themselves previously acquainted with the Rudiments of Literature ; we should have an Army of Soldiers more dispos'd to fight, or at least Generals better qualified to command; and consequently, there could be no longer Reason to lament the Decay of Military Discipline, or the Loss of that excellent Art of War, which, according to Historians, the *Old Greeks* and *Romans* practis'd to such Advantage.

Again, in the Preface of the Second Book, *he says*, I disapprove of those, who affirm that a Soldier ought not to spend so much Time, or bestow such Pains and Application upon Literary Compositions : Why, I would ask, should it be esteem'd a Virtue in Modern Soldiers, to be rude and ignorant, when those of the *Romans* were the most celebrated Authors of Antiquity.

“ Let no one imagine, that I would
“ advise too strict an Application to
“ Study ; that might disgust ; there are

“ Times for Pleasure as well as Business ;
 “ the different Seasons make each other
 “ pleasant ; the *polite and fine Gentleman*
 “ is a necessary ingredient to compleat the
 “ Officer, not in the common Acceptation
 “ of the Word, but as a certain Author
 “ has delivered it, which I shall here in-
 “ sert.” *viz.*

When a good Artist would express any
 remarkable Character in Sculpture, he
 endeavours to work up his Figure into
 all the Perfections his Imagination can
 form, and to imitate not so much *what is*,
as what may, or ought to be. I shall fol-
 low his Example in the Idea I am going
 to trace out, of a *fine Gentleman*, by
 assembling together such Qualifications,
 as seem requisite to make the Character
 compleat. In order to this, I shall pre-
 mise in general, that by a fine Gentleman
 I mean a Man compleatly qualified as well
 for the Service and Good, as for the Or-
 nament and Delight of Society : When I
 consider the Frame of Mind peculiar to a
 Gentleman, I suppose it grac'd with all the
 Dignity

Dignity and Elevation of Spirit, which human Nature is capable of. To this I would join a clear Understanding, a Reason free from Prejudice, a steady Judgment, and an extensive Knowledge. I imagine the heart of a Gentleman firm and intrepid, void of all inordinate Passions, and full of Tenderneſs, Compaſſion, and Benevolence: When I view the fine Gentleman with regard to his Manners, I think I ſee him, modeſt without Baſhfulneſs, frank and affable without Impertinence, obliging and complaiſant without Servility, and chearful without Noiſe. It would be difficult to find all theſe amiable Qualities centered in one Man: A *finiſh'd Gentleman* is perhaps the moſt uncommon of all the great Characters in Life: Beſides the natural Endowments which this diſtinguiſhed Man ſhould inherit from his Birth, he muſt run thro' a long Series of Education, before he makes his Appearance, and ſhines in the World; he muſt be principled in Religion, inſtructed in all the moral Virtues, and led through the whole Courſe of the polite Arts and Sci-

ences ; he should be no Stranger to Courts and Camps ; he should travel to open his Mind, to enlarge his Views, to learn the Polices and Interests of foreign Courts, as well as to fashion and polish himself, and to get clear of all National Prejudices, *of which every Nation has its Share.* To all these essential Improvements, he must not forget to add the fashionable Ornaments of Life, such as the Languages, and bodily Exercises most in vogue ; neither would I have him think even Dress itself below his Notice.

“ Is not this a noble Picture ? Is there
“ one Circumstance throughout the whole
“ that derogates from the Character of a
“ *Good Officer* ? I know there are but few
“ who have either Fortune or Leisure
“ enough to accomplish themselves in the
“ above Manner ; but there are some, and
“ to those I speak, who by their Birth,
“ their Interest, and their Fortune, are
“ intitled to expect exalted Posts in the
“ Army, and who have it in their Power
“ at least to take these Methods for their

“ Im-

“Improvement. How poor, how contemptible a Figure do our *modern* Fine Gentlemen make, when opposed to the foregoing Character.”

Marechal *Saxe* observes, that Winter Quarters are more destructive to an Army than all the Perils and Fatigues of a Campaign; the Luxury and Idleness which too commonly reign there, vitiate the Mind and enervate the Body.

“There is another Article worthy of his Consideration, *viz.* Reducing the Fortune of many Officers, and involving them in Difficulties not to be surmounted. What Figure can a Subaltern, nay a Captain make upon his Pay, among the fashionable Ornaments and Amusements of this present Time? Their Dress, Company, and Expences are not regulated by their Purse, but by their Spirit; by which Means they are terribly distressed on their leaving Quarters, and reduced to borrow Money or dispose of their Commissions,

“ and become both Ways a Burden to their
“ Friends and Relations. No Dress so
“ well becomes an Officer as his Regi-
“ mentals, nor any so proper ; his Extra-
“ vagance on that Head is unpardon-
“ able,

“ The Pride of a *Roman Soldier* did
“ not consist in Garments of the *Tyrian*
“ *Dye*, in Gold or precious Stones, but
“ in the Order, Goodness, and Brightness
“ of his Arms : That Pride was neces-
“ sary, it was glorious, it was terrible to
“ his Enemies. The Character of a *Sol-*
“ *dier* was the highest they aspired to.
“ Why is it not so with us ? Is our Ser-
“ vice less honourable than theirs ? That
“ some shall endeavour to hide it in Em-
“ broidery, and others (more blameable)
“ disguise it by an Appearance *quite me-*
“ *chanick*. If our Officers must be pro-
“ fuse, let it be in Horses, Furniture,
“ Arms, and Equipage for a Campaign :
“ That will redound more to their Cre-
“ dit, and be more, much more for their
“ Honour and Interest.

M. Bom-

M. Bombelles, Page 7.

Among the other Dangers which our Profession exposes us to, let us not omit *Debauchery*; altho' Officers are too apt to resign themselves to it, yet we must confess that nothing is more opposite to the Spirit of Military Discipline: For of what Employment is the Debauchee capable? There is no Military Man that ought not to consider, that Debauchery is the Source of a thousand Ills; that it must infallibly destroy both the Health and Faculties of those who suffer themselves to be led away by it, and that the Loss of Reputation and Fortune most commonly attend it; for, indeed, what Confidence can a General Officer put in a Man whom Excess of Wine may surprize (even on Duty) or in one, whose Lust for Women submits him intirely to their Influence?

“ Excessive drinking in a Garrison or
“ fortified Town may do a public Wrong,
“ by causing an Uproar or Tumult, affronting or frightening the Inhabitants,
“ raising

“ raising an Alarm, which must affect
“ the Character of the Officer so offend-
“ ing, if not his Commission. I must
“ here take upon me to expatiate upon
“ that infamous, destructive, modish, un-
“ necessary *Vice of Gaming*, which has
“ introduced itself among us, and which
“ must be attended with the Ruin of our
“ Fortunes and Constitutions, unless dri-
“ ven from the Army: Those who are
“ concerned in it, think of nothing less
“ than the Duty of their Functions; on
“ the contrary, they are employed in
“ Pleasures most destructive to themselves,
“ and useless to the Service; and what is
“ worse, consume that Money at Play,
“ which might better equip them for the
“ ensuing Campaign, which (but not till
“ too late) they will discover. This has
“ a thousand horrid Consequences, which
“ ruin the Service, and destroy many Of-
“ ficers, or render them incapable of ser-
“ ving; especially when they feel the Ef-
“ fects of their Folly, amidst the ordina-
“ ry Fatigues of the Field, not having any
“ of

“ of the Conveniencies which a good
 “ Equipage would afford.

“ “ The *Sieur De Birac*, an old *French*
 “ Author, says, That it is the most sur-
 “ prising Thing in the World, to see so
 “ many People of Sense and Spirit fall
 “ into the same Dilemma, who (without
 “ Consideration) play even to the last
 “ Penny; and who, without betraying
 “ the least Faith or Devotion in other
 “ Respects, seem to depend entirely on
 “ Providence for their future Subsistence.

“ “ There are some People so ridiculous
 “ and absurd, that they think it incum-
 “ bent on them to return, in an equal
 “ Manner, the Compliments that they
 “ have received from others of a superior
 “ Fortune; and perhaps spend their little
 “ All, or at least the Half of it, in one
 “ Entertainment: I don't condemn Li-
 “ berality; it is what every Gentleman
 “ ought to observe, and what should be
 “ natural to him; but as all Excesses are
 “ bad, I would recommend it in a mode-
 “ rate

"rate Way, and convenient to his Cir-
 "cumstances : *What is Liberality in one*
 "*Man, may be Prodigality in another.*
 "The Officers of his Regiment whose
 "Incomes are on a Par with his own,
 "should be the most frequented Com-
 "pany."

M. Quincy Max. p. 7.

An Officer ought carefully to avoid be-
 ing opinionative or quarrellsome : People
 of that Character are always hateful to
 Society, and bring themselves into Dif-
 ficulties which a good Man would avoid.
 We live in an Age in which we ought to
 be very circumspect, and in which quar-
 relsome People are, as we may say, held
 in Abomination. I don't pretend to say
 that any one should tamely suffer an Af-
 front. No ; a Gentleman should defend
 his Honour, and rather lose his Life than
 bear the least Insult or Spot on his Repu-
 tation.

"The Motto on the *Brussels* Sword
 "Blades is quite agreeable to the Purpose,
 "viz.

" viz. *Ne me tirez point sans Raison, ne*
 " *me remettez point sans Honneur.*

" Every Gentleman should abstain from
 " Raillery, as it may be attended by bad
 " Consequences ; however fine and deli-
 " cate it may appear, it commonly con-
 " tains a Sting which degenerates often
 " into Offence."

M. Bombelles, Page 8.

It is a very common Fault among People on their first Entrance into the Service, to imagine it necessary that they should adopt a waspish and quarrelsome Disposition : People of this Character should be avoided like a Plague ; they render themselves odious by the Difficulties they bring upon themselves. Nothing more displays a false Courage ; for those who are Masters of a true one, are as quiet as resolute, and know no other Enemies than the public ones of their Country. But yet there are some unhappy Occasions, where the most sensible Man shall be obliged to maintain his Honour ; then indeed he
 ought

ought to spill the last Drop of his Blood; rather than betray the least Weakness; but we ought not to be too alert; or put a wrong Construction on Words which might not be intended to offend.

“ Thus far have I proceeded in regard
“ to Officers *in general*; I shall now enter
“ more particularly into the several
“ Commissions and Ranks which compose
“ the Service; if I am guilty of a
“ Repetition of what has been before said
“ in the foregoing part of this Treatise;
“ let me hope it is in Truths which cannot
“ be too much attended to.”

CHAPTER XIV.

The Subaltern.

*Mons. de Quincy Max. & Instruct.
sur l'Art Militaire.*

SCARCE is an Infant born into the World, but his Parents destine him to some particular Occupation, without waiting for his Inclinations, or enquiring if he has Understanding or Talents necessary to acquit himself properly in it; for which Reason, when he is stationed in his Employment he is careless of his Duty and void of Application. The Brilliancy of the Profession of Arms, and the great Liberties that accompany it, begin to seduce, and, as we may say, determine the Resolution of young Men for that Employment as soon as they are permitted to chuse: Bad Example often draws them into Libertinism, and their only Desire is to distinguish themselves in all Kinds of Excess. Should not we then endeavour to remedy
this

this Abuse, to examine carefully the Inclinations of a young Man before we destine him to any Profession, to study them by frequent Reflection, and not to leave him, as we may say, to make a *Random Choice*? When we are assured that a real Inclination leads him to Arms, we ought to examine his Constitution, if it is sufficient to support him under the Fatigues of a Campaign; and to render him capable of supporting them, we should teach him to despise an effeminate Delicacy, proper for the *Fair Sex* only.

The first Sentiment to be instilled into the Heart of a young Man, is the Practice of *Virtue*, as being the Foundation of Man's Felicity, and softening the Pains and Misfortunes of Life: We ought to make him comprehend that it is easily acquired, and may be practised in all Professions, even in that of *Arms*; that it is a certain Means to acquire a true Merit, and to render a Man esteemed and amiable to all the World. 2dly, To let him know, that *Religion* is the Principle and Foundation
tion

tion of all Virtues, and that far from believing (as many do) that it ought to be neglected by the *Military Man*, he should persuade himself that no one can be *truly brave* or *honourable*, but when adorned with that most necessary of all Virtues: It is with these Sentiments that a young Man should commence an Officer; these Sentiments will make him avoid some Vices too customary among us, and will acquire him the Reputation he ought to wish for.

M. Bombelles Service de l'Infanterie.

Every young Man, on his Entrance into the Service, should begin by subjecting, in proper Time, his natural Courage to the Laws of Prudence. The Union of these two Virtues is not at all incompatible.

A chearful Will should always attend the Good of the Service; he should be vigilant, unsparing of Fatigue, patient, and resolute; always ready to do his best, and never find any Thing difficult: Let him avoid listening to any constitutional Weak-

L

ness,

ness, lest he should insensibly be led into Idleness and Inactivity : He should observe Subordination religiously and exactly, as absolute in the Orders he gives, as obedient to those he may receive ; just, without being harsh ; liberal, without Prodigality ; civil and affable, without too much Familiarity : He should acquit himself of all his Duties, with an Attention that expresses a Love for his Profession ; and with Care contract that valuable Habit of hearing all, and speaking little, but always to the Purpose. These Qualities sustained by constant Application, may easily form a good and great Man. The surest Means to succeed in any Profession is *to love it* ; therefore the young Man now in Question should always feel a real Inclination for his Employment. On whatever Duty he shall be ordered, let him be far from thinking it beneath him, and pique himself (but without Pride) to perform it better than another : He should with Care avoid the dangerous Examples of those young Gentlemen, who (too much persuaded of their own Merit) despise their Employment, and

imagine themselves worthy (by Birth) of a superior Rank, on the absurd and scandalous Reflection, That Fortune has enabled them *to purchase it*, and yet neglect to render themselves capable or worthy of it; let us leave them, and their Effeminacy, to entertain themselves with their presumptuous Ignorance; let us detest a Blindness that renders them dishonourable and despicable in the Eyes of all Gentlemen and good Officers, who are obliged to submit to People, who are every Moment capable of committing Faults very prejudicial to the good of the Service.

If the Conduct of Men of this Character is to be condemned, how dangerous is their Society? We can never too much avoid Friendships of this Kind; on the contrary, we should industriously seek the Company of sensible and experienced Officers, whose Knowledge is admired, and whose Example is instructive; the good Inclinations with which we enter the Service, are fortified by the Conversation of

those from whom we may reap nothing but Utility.

The Respect we owe our Superiors, demands still a more particular Attention; we can never receive their Advice with too much Politeness and Docility. A young Officer should always behave with Politeness, and put a Kind of Restraint on his Words and Actions; he should endeavour to oblige every Body to the utmost of his Power, but without a too-studied Affectation or cringing; he ought to avoid a Fault which young People are often guilty of, *viz.* telling Stories to their own Advantage, or to the Hurt of others, not always consistent with Truth; the mentioning of Fortune or Family is disagreeable in Company, and he ought to know, that the greater he is by these, the more it is incumbent to be silent on that Head; but above all, let him be careful of forfeiting *his Word of Honour, or breaking his Promise even in Trifles.*

M. De Quincy, Max. Mil.

After recommending this Foundation, we ought to persuade him that the principal Thing next in View, when he enters the Service, is to make it his Study to acquit himself with the utmost Exactitude in the Duties of his Post, and to gain the Knowledge of the Business of his Profession in all Articles, as well for the Good of the Service, as for his own Emolument: The surest Method for this is to court the Company of old and experienced Officers, who know and practise what he ought to learn; he should endeavour at their Favour by Gentility, Politeness, and Modesty, and shew a great Respect for his Superiors, Complaisance for his Equals, Humanity and Affability for his Inferiors. Nothing could be more useful to him than to make a *Journal* of every Thing remarkable in the Service, (particularly all the considerable Actions in a Campaign) he will find that nothing can give him a greater Taste for his Profession, nor more inspire him with Emulation.

Mar. Puysegur, Vol. i. p. 85.

My Father made me give him an Account of all the Transactions during the Campaign, of all that was practised by the Army in general, and by our Regiment in particular.

“ Was every Officer to do this, they
“ would understand their Business better,
“ and not give such lame Accounts of the
“ Campaigns; nor should we be indebted
“ to the false Descriptions of paltry *News-*
“ *Writers*, or, as *Bonamici* expresses it,
“ the Knowledge of truly illustrious Per-
“ sonages, and memorable Transactions
“ of the present Age, be lost or dis-
“ honoured by insipid and unpolished
“ Compositions.”

M. De Quincy.

The Officer should esteem it as a *Point of Honour* to observe exactly the Military Laws and Articles of War, and all Orders of his General or other his Commanding Officer; he should apply himself to the
Regu-

Regulations, that he may practise them himself, and see that others do it.

“ Next to this Care of revering *Subor-*
 “ *dination*, he should instruct himself in
 “ all the Duties that his Post immediately
 “ requires, *viz.* 1st, The Use of the
 “ Esponton and Firelock, which every
 “ Officer ought to be Master of. 2dly,
 “ To obey and execute his Orders punc-
 “ tually, and with Chearfulness; to ob-
 “ serve and make himself Master of the
 “ Detail of the Regiment and its Exer-
 “ cises: Nor is that sufficient; he should
 “ take all Opportunities of distinguishing
 “ himself in the particular Duties, that
 “ no Fault be found with the Men, Horses,
 “ Arms, Cloaths, and Accoutrements,
 “ which are intrusted to his Care.”

CHAPTER XV.

*Of Captains.**Inf. Mil. Anonym.*

IT is the Duty of every Military Man, who wishes to succeed in his Profession, to study, not only the Post *he at present* occupies, but also those which a laudable Ambition prompts him to aspire to *hereafter*; so that passing from one Step to another, he may appear as conversant with the latter, as if he had enjoyed it all his Life.

A Man may have been a very good Lieutenant, and yet may make an indifferent Captain, and all this from neglecting to consider the different Duties the latter Title requires.

The principal of which is to gain the Love of the Soldiers, by treating them with the utmost Humanity, paying them
and

and providing Neecessaries, and whatever is their Due, but at the same Time let him not suffer any Infringement of Morality or Discipline, to prevail among the Company. If he is in Garrison, he should be punctual in executing all the Orders he shall receive; if in the Field, he should apply himself to the well disposing of any Command he may be entrusted with; a small Post advantageously occupy'd, or an Entrenchment judiciously thrown up, will make him appear capable of more important Matters: If in a Siege he should command a Party of Workmen, he should endeavour to inspire them by his *Example*, always appearing at their Head: The more exalted the Station, the more requisite the Example to inspire the Irresolute with Firmness, and the Timorous with Fortitude. In the Day of Battle, his calm Intrepidity should excite a Confidence in his Division: An intrepid Courage, conducted by Reason, is the most faithful Companion of a Soldier among the Dangers which his Profession exposes him to.

Nothing

Nothing is more dangerous in a Corps than the Spirit of Party: The young Captain loses himself the Moment he adopts it; He cannot too scrupulously avoid all Sorts of Cabals or Intrigues of that Nature; to guard against which, he should be inviolably attach'd to his Superiors, and implicitly obedient to his Orders. If, when among Old and Experienced Officers, the Conversation should turn on Military Affairs, he should shew by his Attention, his *Thirst of Instruction*, and how little he resembles those presumptuous young Gentlemen, who know nothing, nor ever will know, because they fondly conceive they know every thing: the Talents of Nature are fed by Study; but the Conversation of experienced Men polishes and gives them Motion.

A Gentleman, who enters into the Service, tho' but with a moderate Education, will acquire, in a little Time, every Requisite in that Respect, provided a good natural Understanding and a proper Inclination

nation guides him: If he is a Man of Sense, he will cultivate an Acquaintance with Officers of Merit and Reputation only; he will learn in their Company (the best of Schools) to cultivate his Genius, and form his Heart: If his Inclinations are good, he will employ his leisure Hours in the Perusal of solid and instructive Books, and the Study of Mathematicks: This should be the Conduct of the Captain, who aims to obtain, and to deserve, a superior Employment.

...M a i ... is a Man of ... he will cultivate an Acquaintance

CHAPTER XVI.

...he will learn in their Company ... the best of ... his in-

Of Majors.

...he will employ his ... situations are good ... leave Hours in the

Inst. Mil. Anonym.

THE Post of a Major to a Regiment requires many Accomplishments, and happy is that Man, who is possessed of them, (indebted both to Nature and Application.) An Officer might possibly appear indifferently in this Post, who should shine in any other Character; a Colonel for his own Honour cannot be too attentive to the Capacity of the Person whom he recommends to this Post, because the Interest of the Regiment, and the Good of the Service depends upon him. “ He
“ should be a Man of Honour, of Integrity, Understanding, Courage, Activity, Experience, and Address; He
“ should be Master of Arithmetick, and
“ a Detail of the Regiment in every
“ Particular, punctual in his own Duty,
“ and

“ and observant of others; He should be
“ skill’d in Horsemanship, and ever at-
“ tentive to his Business.”

One of his principal Functions is to keep an exact Roaster of the Officers for Duty, that no one may with Justice impute to him the Misfortune of any Officer, who was employed out of his Tour.

As nothing passes in the publick Detail of the Army, without his Knowledge, he should be attentive that his Regiment be not more fatigued than the rest; He should often visit the different Posts or Guards to judge of the Alertness and Capacity of the Officers. The daily Correspondence between the General Officers and a Major, opens a sure Way to discover his Talents; but, nothing contributes more to give them a high Idea of him, than the good Discipline he maintains in his Regiment. He ought to have a perfect Knowledge in all the Military Evolutions, as he is obliged, by his Post, to inform others of them; the more methodical and exact
he

he is in his Instructions, the sooner will others be able to comprehend them.

Mar. Saxe, Page 29.

As to our Majors, a great Part either through Weakness or Complaisance with the other Officers, whose Reproaches and Dislike they fear, are apt to relax greatly in the Article of Discipline; hiding in themselves those Talents, which they think will conduce to nothing but to trouble the Repose and daily Comfort of their Lives.

“ I must beg leave to say, that I imagine there is a Method of preserving
“ a strict Discipline, and bringing Men
“ in all Particulars, to know and do their
“ Duty, without that morose and inflexible Behaviour which constitutes Part
“ of the Character of some Gentlemen.
“ Let us suppose them in the Right, such
“ extravagant Clamour must confound,
“ but where wrong, must only serve to
“ publish their Ignorance and Folly.”

“ When

" When a Regiment is under Arms,
 " or where the Good of the Service is
 " concerned, a Field Officer ought to
 " remember the Station he acts in, and
 " oblige every Inferior to a strict Per-
 " formance of his Duty; but in private
 " Conversation, Politeness should suc-
 " ceed Authority, and the *Field Officer*
 " without Danger may subside in the
 " *Gentleman.*"

CHAP-

CHAPTER XVII.

*Of Lieutenant Colonels.**Inst. Mil. Anonym.*

DISCIPLINE and Subordination (inseparable from each other) can never subsist in a Corps, but where the Capacity of the Commandant is sufficient to maintain it by a strict Conduct and Attention to every Circumstance. As the Colonel is but seldom with the Regiment, of course the Lieutenant-Colonel is the Commandant, who arrives at his Post perhaps in the Decline of Life: He might have grown grey even with Honour in the Service, and yet not be equal to this Post, which requires great Vigilance and Affiduity: If he is too old or infirm, he can never be alert enough in the Performance of the different Duties; the Regiment suffers, and Discipline is relaxed; Subordination disappears, the Officers
are

are unheeded, and Morality invaded, so that it must be the Work of Time to retrieve Things to a proper State: It is therefore absolutely necessary, for the Good of the Service, that in every Regiment, this Post of Lieutenant-Colonel, should be conferr'd on Men, who are able to command and attract Respect.

Those who have no Genius for the Service, or they, who become Officers to augment their Incomes, have no *Gout* for this exact Discipline, of which we have made such Mention, and which, according to them, should never be mentioned. They maintain that it is contrary to the Genius of the Nation, that the Officer, who serves only for the Glory of his Prince, the Good of his Country, and his own Honour, should be subject to such Constraints: It is very easy to shew them their Error, and their Ideas, so singular as these, must arise from a Want of Taste for their Profession, and the Weakness of their Judgment.

Is it natural to believe that a Nation so intelligent and governable as ours, cannot be susceptible of Subordination? “ Never
“ were People more jealous of their Liberties, than the *Greeks* and *Romans*,
“ yet how many Examples of Subordination, do their Histories furnish? If
“ by a noble Emulation we have imitated
“ the Politeness of their Manners, and
“ their Love of Arts, why should we
“ blush to imitate them, also in what
“ concerns the Military Regulations?”

Let the Prince but speak the Word, and Military Discipline shall shine forth in all its Lustre: Every Chief, and particularly every Lieutenant-Colonel, will be more vigilant than ever to have that Discipline observed.

It is nothing more than an exact Obedience to Command, attended by Regularity in the Execution: No Motion can possibly succeed that violates these two Principles.

What

What might we not expect from a Lieutenant-Colonel, who is in himself a Man of Zeal for the Service, and a Man of Vigilance, Worth and Fortitude? "He is
" uncontroulable in his Command of the
" Regiment, especially where he makes
" a good Use of it. The Officers, (at
" least those worthy of the Name) will
" regard him as their Brother, and the
" Soldiers look on him as their Father;
" he will be obeyed with Pleasure and
" Resignation by both, and the Business
" of the Regiment will be done with
" Ease and Regularity; he will gain more
" Credit by politely insisting on a proper
" Performance of Duty, than by winking
" at Idleness or Crimes."

Mar. Saxe, Page 17.

In regard to our Lieutenant-Colonels, we should not reproach some of them, with Want of Experience, if Age and Time only were sufficient to acquire it; but how few do we see, who are what they ought to be, or do their Duty according to the Intention of their Employment.

CHAPTER XVIII.

*Of Colonels.**Inf. Mil. Anonym.*

AS Regiments may some Time or other be conferr'd on young Noblemen of no very great Experience, it will not be astonishing that some of them may be not quite acquainted with all the requisite Qualifications, for that Employment.

A young Colonel, who would gain Reputation, ought to commence by appearing diffident of his own Knowledge: He will find Occasions enough of instructing himself in regard to his Regiment, and the Service; good Humour and Politeness, joined to a Desire of Improvement, will make him fond of his Officers, and the experienc'd Ones will assist him with their Advice, which each will be ready to communicate, as he seems inclined or anxious to receive it.

But

But he who depends on his own Self-sufficiency, and is above the Counsel of others, merits no Compassion, when a false Step tumbles him into Disgrace; it is not sufficient to enquire into the general State of the Regiment, he ought to enter into the *smallest* Details, this Conduct will soon put him in the Way of governing with Justice and Sagacity.

Nothing is more necessary or does more Honour to a Corps, than a strict Union; when that is banished from a Corps, it is often the Fault of the Colonel, either from a Preference of trifling Subjects, or from a Want of Attention to manage and reconcile Differences: There are some People who merit a Kind of Distinction from their long Services and Military Talents; these, a Colonel should report and make known to the People in Power; the more he interests himself for these, the more he will inspire the young Men with Ardour and Emulation for their Business. Emulation is a noble Quality of the Soul,

which makes us admire what is honourable and praise-worthy in another, and inflames us with a Desire of Imitation.

A Colonel should always be ready to assist his Officers, where they are found Men of Honour and Merit, in Case of any Misfortunes, or unforeseen Losses by the Death or Desertion of Soldiers: It is not only a Piece of Generosity, but Policy in those who are in high Stations, attended with Opulence, to succour other Inferior Posts, and even to prevent, by a voluntary Offer of Assistance, the Confusion that a Request of this Kind might naturally occasion; but the Colonel should at the same Time endeavour to restrain Extravagancies of his Officers, who by running in Debt frequently occasion Complaints, and the Character of the whole Regiment is aspersed for the Fault perhaps of a few Individuals: He must be a declared Enemy to those who are fond of appearing vicious, and ought to use all the Means that his Prudence can suggest to reclaim them; but if neither Candour nor Severity

rity can succeed, he must have Recourse to a certain Remedy, *i. e. Cashier him.* The Depravation of Manners is a Kind of Gangrene which would soon infect the whole Body, unless the infected Member be cut off.

The more Respect we shew to our Superiors, the more we challenge from our Inferiors, so that the Colonel who would implant the Respect due to him in the Breasts of his Officers, cannot proceed on a better Method to establish Subordination, than by first shewing the proper Deference to all the General Officers: One of the most essential Duties of a Colonel is to prevent all Irregularities among the Soldiers, especially Maroding, and punish the Officer who should dare to tolerate it; we can never too rigorously punish Crimes which at once strike at the Subversion of Military Discipline, and the Property of the Subject.

A Colonel should be present at the Exercises, explain all the Movements, and

point out *upon what Occasions* they might be *put in Practice*; he should maintain Order and Propriety, and examine closely every Thing that concerns the Good of his Corps; This is what a Colonel ought to do, when he is with his Regiment.

Vauban Traité de la Guerre en Général, Vol. ii. Page 119.

In an Action, when a Colonel is abandon'd by his Regiment, the only Method to rally it, is to call the Ensigns with the Colours to him, and to retire into the Rear of some other Battalions: In this Case he will soon be rejoined by his Men, ashamed of having abandon'd him; no Force or Blows should endeavour to rally the Soldiers; the surest Way is to order his Officers to join him, and let the Soldiers do as they list, who will not go far when they see no Officers with them, nor their Colours. I mention this from Experience, having seen it practised by one of the best General Officers since the Time of the *Prince of Condé* and *M. De Turenne*,

CHAP-

CHAPTER XIX.

*Of General Officers.**Mons. D'Espagnac.*

THE Inactivity of the greatest Part of our General Officers during a Peace, is one of the most prejudicial Articles to the Military State: The Ease and Indolence which they enjoy at Home among their Families, makes them insensibly lose all Taste for their Profession; their Genius is obscured; their Understanding weakened; and the excellent Officer is soon degenerated into an ordinary Man.

Suppose the Peace lasts ten Years, many of our Generals, who used to distinguish themselves by their good Conduct, are either dead, or not of a proper Age to undergo the Fatigues of War, yet we must have Generals, *Oh sad Necessity!* which often obliges us to trust the Safety of our Troops, and the State itself, to Officers without

without Experience, and scarce acquainted with the Occurrences of the last War : It is Experience that makes the General ; his Capacity is not beheld in the Force or Number of his Arms, but in the Art of employing them, and in the Methods he contrives to incline Victory to his Side. The more Generals there are at the Head of our Troops, capable of commanding, the more formidable they are ; it was not the Number of Soldiers that raised the Fortune of *Rome* above all the rest of the World, but the Number of good Generals, who increased with the Grandeur of the Republick, and its Want of their Assistance.

The Blood of the Soldier and continual Faults are the common Steps by which some arrive in Time to the Reputation of excellent Generals. It is with many *Generals* as with *Physicians*, who become knowing and expert at the public Expence of *Peoples Lives*. There might be an easy Method (I imagine) to prevent the Inconveniencies we speak of, by obliging the

the General Officers to a Habitude of Military Exercifes: The Prince might judge at Leifure of the Capacity of each one, and how much he is to be depended on in any Emergency: They ſhould divide the Troops into Brigades, who ſhould lye as commodiouſly as poſſibly, for their Junction on the firſt Order: A Lieutenant-General ſhould command two, and each one have its Major-General. Being in this Manner attached to particular Corps, they would more eaſily diſcover the Fort or Foible of their reſpective Commands.

A General ſhould be judicious and regular in his Conduct, firm and reſolute in his Projects; vigilant, active, and alert to ſeize on all Opportunities to bring thoſe Projects to a happy Iſſue: His Zeal for the Service ſhould furniſh Strength againſt Fatigue, and Intrepidity againſt Obſtacles: He ſhould never be without a Kind of Diffidence, even where there is no Appearance of Danger; always careful for the Eaſe and Security of his own Forces, and active in diſtreſſing the Enemy. Now
raiſed

raised by his Merit to so exalted a Post, let him regard the Favours received, as the Price of his Services; let him esteem them in Proportion to the Pains and Labours they have cost him, employ these very Favours to the Glory of his Prince, and use that Opulence which Fortune has bestowed on him, to soften the Distresses of the inferior Stations.

“ I dare not proceed any further on
“ this Subject, I have already started be-
“ yond my first Intention, so shall beg
“ Leave to introduce in this Place

*An Extract from the Funeral Oratidn of
M. De Turrene, by Mr. L'Abbé Fle-
cher, Bishop of Nimes.*

YE Cities, whom our Enemies had already divided among themselves, ye still remain under our Dominion; ye Provinces, whom they in Hope and Thought already devoured, ye have brought Home your Harvests; ye Citadels, which Art and Nature joined to fortify,

tify, and which were destined to Destruction by them, ye still remain and have not trembled but at the frivolous Projects of a Conqueror in Idea, who reckoned the small Number of our Soldiers, but who never considered the *Skill and Talents of their Captain.*

Those Talents were the Source of many illustrious Successes; they occasioned that Union of Soldiers with their General, which renders an Army invincible, which diffuses a Spirit of Strength, Courage, and Confidence among Troops; which makes them suffer or undertake any Thing towards the Execution of Projects; it renders the common Man susceptible of Glory.

What is an Army? It is a Corps animated with an Infinity of different Passions, which a Man of a superior Genius may put in Action for the Defence of his Country; it is a Troop of armed Men who follow implicitly the Orders of their Chief, whose Designs they are ignorant of;

of; it is a Multitude of *Beings*, for the most Part vile and mercenary, who without a Thought towards their own Reputation, work for those of Kings and Conquerors; it is an Assembly of Libertines, who must be reduced to Obedience; of Cowards, who must be led to fight; of rash and headstrong Youths, who must be restrained; and of volatile Spirits, who must be accustomed to Resolution. How much Prudence is requisite to conduct and unite in one public Interest so many Tempers and different Inclinations? How can a General make himself feared without incurring Hatred, and being perhaps abandoned? How beloved, without losing some Part of his Authority, and relaxing from the necessary Duties of military Discipline? In whom can we find all the Qualifications requisite, but in the Prince we now mourn for? He attached those by the Ties of Respect and Friendship, who are commonly withheld by the Fear of Punishment only, and gained by his Moderation an Obedience free and voluntary: He speaks, every one is attentive as to an Ora-

cle : He commands, every one with Pleasure follows his Directions: He marches, all conceive they are going to certain Glory. One would imagine him combating confederate Kings with his own Household only, like another *Abraham*, that those who follow him are his Soldiers and Domesticks, and that he is their General and Father both together ; nothing can withstand their Efforts, there are no Obstacles which they cannot surmount ; no Difficulties which they cannot conquer ; no Danger can fright them, no Labour dismay, no Enterprize astonish, no Conquest appears too great. What can they refuse to a General who renounces his own Convenience, to make them live in Abundance ? Who to procure their Repose, forfeits his own ? Who moderates their Fatigue, but spares none himself ? Who is prodigal of his own Blood, and an Oeconomist of theirs ?

Inf. Mil. Anonym.

If it is glorious for a General to know how to conquer, so it is advantageous for him

him to know how to profit by the Victory: *Hannibal, Marius, Pompey, and Marc Anthony*, gained Victories, but their later Actions did not correspond with their Beginnings; they have left us to doubt whether they owed their Victories to Fortune or to Conduct. *Cæsar only* was a Conqueror. The Art of War is infinite in its Parts, for besides the Variations to which it is subject in regard to the Manners and Customs of People, it undergoes others every Day by the Difference of Arms, the Discovery of Machines, and the Change of Climates: We have never yet been able to lay down any sure and determinate Rules for the Practice of it, because they commonly depend on Place and Circumstance; there are nevertheless some general Rules, founded on the *Tactick*, common to every Nation in *Europe*, and which has for its Basis that which was in Use among the old *Greeks* and *Romans*; every Military Man ought to study these Rules, tho' sometimes Circumstances oblige us to differ from them.

“ Happy

“ Happy shall I be if the few Obser-
“ vations that I have made in Regard to
“ what concerns the Service, Discipline,
“ and Subordination, and on the Duties and
“ Talents of each Officer according to his
“ Rank, can furnish Means to improve that
“ Art, whose Rules seem to extend in
“ Proportion as we apply ourselves to
“ study it.”

N

CHAP-

CHAPTER XX.

*Of Honour.**Mons. D'Espagnac.*

THE Term *Honour* is an Expression of great Extent, to which Custom has appropriated many different Meanings: All Men pique themselves on a *Kind* of Honour, and fancy themselves jealous of it, but there are very few who are really acquainted with the true Character. Honour consists in the constant Practice of Virtue: *Aristotle* calls it the Recompence of Virtue; and *Chassaneus*, a Witness of that Excellence which distinguishes the Man of Virtue.

When Honour is carried to a high Degree, and great and glorious Actions demand our Admiration, then is Honour called *Glory*: It is properly nothing more than the *Eclat* of Honour, that is to say,
the

the Reputation of Actions worthy our Applause, which disperses itself over all the World; a certain *Italian* calls it a State of Dignity beyond the Reach of Calumny and Suspicion. Every Man ought to pursue the Paths of Honesty and Virtue to gain a Reputation, but Glory is reserved for great and illustrious Men, for extraordinary Capacities, for noble Actions, which command almost the involuntary Esteem and Admiration of all the World. Honour bestows on us many Advantages; it procures us the Consideration of the Publick, it establishes our Credit, it gives a Weight to whatever we are concerned in, and it advances our Fortune. The best Recompence for a good Action is certainly the Satisfaction of having done it; but may not the Honour that redounds to us from it, be a Circumstance highly agreeable: That Virtue which prompts the great Man to do a noble Deed, withholds him at the same Time within the Bounds of Modesty, and it is by this, that commonly true Honour is distinguished from false; the latter requires nothing but Blaze

and Ostentation, its Ambition is unbounded, its Pride insupportable, and its Courage inhuman; it despises the rest of the World; not to admire, or dare to contradict it, is an unpardonable Affront.

This Glory being attach'd to every Circumstance that is excellent and attended with Difficulty, is the Reason why the Profession of Arms is called the *Profession of Honour*. In a Word, to be a good Soldier, a Man should be endowed with Capacity, Address, Strength, Conduct, and Courage: All and every one of these Qualities being absolutely necessary in the Military Profession, render it of so much Consequence, and so much to be admired; but at the same Time we must not deem a Man incapable of other Professions, tho' he should not be Master of all these Requisites for a Soldier: Don't we daily see that a Man may be very honest without much Genius or Address; and that he might succeed in many of the Sciences without the Talents of *Conduct* and *Courage*?

The

The Military Profession (as the Protector of all others in Civil Society) has great Advantages peculiar to itself; it suppresses Violence, it maintains Justice, good Order, and the public Tranquillity; it is this Profession which has raised many of the illustrious Houses of our Nobility, to that Distinction they now enjoy above the rest of the World.

I know very well (for Men do not always act conformably to the Principles of their Profession) that there is in some Military People such a Depravation, that they have mistaken nothing more than this Term of Honour; nor am I ignorant that there are many who imagine that Courage alone suffices to make a good Soldier, and even look upon themselves as Heroes when they have had the Rashness to affront both Religion and Justice. I acknowledge that these *Triflers* with the *prostituted Name* of Honour, (very far from protecting a State) are fit for nothing but to create Disorders in it, and to render, by their Sen-

timents and Actions, the Profession of Arms as despicable as it ought to be glorious and respected. But where is that Profession which is not depreciated by some unworthy Members?

The Duty of a Soldier is honourable and honest where properly performed; Honour, which should be their Guide, abhors the Criminal and Mean; the Army despises those brave Indiscreets, who make their Valour consist in doing Actions of Violence and Brutality. None are distinguished, none honoured, none recompenced but the Man of Worth, who regulates his Duty by *Religion, Humanity, and Justice.*

If War allows of Force and Stratagem to hurt an Enemy, it condemns Fraud, Cruelty, and Treason: Here we owe an Obedience and perfect Submission to our Superiors, and we pique ourselves on an inviolable Attachment to Justice. In the Army, the Drunkard, the Libertine, and Quarrelsome are held in Detestation: We never insult an Enemy who
is

is disabled from defending himself or hurting us ; it is, on the contrary, the received Maxim of every civilized Nation, to treat their Prisoners with Kindness and Humanity ; such Procedures are founded upon Reason, no publick War occasioning a personal Hatred. Those who are in the Service of two contesting Powers, can have no particular Quarrel of their own ; and when the Circumstances of War do not exact the Tokens of their Duty and Obligation, they ought to live in the same Connexion which Civil Society requires to be reciprocal.

CHAPTER XXI.

*Of Valour.**Mons. D'Espagnac.*

COURAGE is that Grandeur of Soul, which prompts us to sacrifice all personal Advantages, and even the Preservation of our own *Beings*, to a Love of doing our Duty. The Exercise of this determined Courage in the Profession of Arms is called *Valour*, and is composed of Bravery, Reason, and Force: By Bravery, we understand that lively Ardour which fires us for the Combat, Reason points out to us the Method of conducting it with Justice and Prudence, and Force is necessary for the Execution. 'Tis Bravery which animates the Heart, Reason springs from the Soul, and Force depends upon the Body: Without Bravery we fear Obstacles, Danger, and Death; without Reason, Courage would have no legitimate View; and without Force it would

be useless. These three Qualities ought to concur to form true Valour; it does not consist in that savage Bravery, which is common to both Man and Beast, which only depends upon the Mechanism of the Body: Valour is a generous Character, which, far from assuming Brutality and Violence, withholds the Fury of the Soldier, protects helpless Women, innocent Infants, and white old Age: Every Thing which is incapable of Resistance can never be the Object for true Valour to exercise its Prowess. These Principles, however, may sometimes admit of Exceptions; but it is, says *Puffendorf*, in the Conscience of those who command Armies to determine these Procedures; for if there are Occasions where all Reprisals are blameable, there are also others where Violence is requisite, either to intimidate an insolent Enemy, or to bereave him of Subsistence, &c. but in all these cruel Necessities we ought to do our utmost not to offend either Religion, Humanity, or Nature.

Alexander,

Alexander, Scipio, Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Titus, the Anthonys, Theodoric, Charlemain, and many other illustrious Captains, never abused their Victories: the Romans, those Conquerors of the Universe, gave back the Crowns whose late Wearers sued for their Protection: In a Word, we find History replete with admirable Maxims, which may serve us as Lessons on the Laws of Arms. What a Shame it is sometimes for our Modern Generals to be reproached with Barbarity and horrid Massacres? What Cruelties, especially when a false Zeal for Religion kindles between them the Fire of Contention, and inflames those most who the least understand it. The Civil Wars of England, Germany, France, Savoy, the Low Countries, the Conquests of the Spaniards in America, present us at every Instance with Monsters which an honest Man ought to abhor. One cannot read without Horror the Wars of Hungary in the last Century; what Inhumanities have not very lately been committed in Bavaria?

The

The Laws of Arms, considered as the only Means to decide the Quarrels of Princes, can never furnish a rational Cause for a reciprocal Animosity between the Subjects who fight their *Princes' Battles*, *not their own*, and who are already made unhappy by being Victims to Royal Ambition and Caprice. I am far from agreeing with Mr. Bayle, who pretends, that the Christian Religion is only fit to make Poltroons; it rather elevates the Sentiments of the Soul. Health of Body is the Fruit of Temperance; intrepid Resolution springs from Innocence and Virtue; Penetration, Activity, Judgment in Execution, proceed from the pure and lively Circulation of the Blood; these are the Qualities proper to form great Men and good Soldiers: In short, Fidelity, Moderation, Vigilance, Aptness in Learning, good Order, and Greatness of Soul, are Virtues which are equally indispensable to the *Christian and the Soldier*, with this Difference, that what Honour dictates to us to perform through
a Prin-

a Principle of Generosity, Religion engages us to by Motives more sure and more sublime.

Every Man who is Master of great Talents and employs them for the Publick Good, is *an Hero*; but though a private Person may, on many Occasions, signalize his Virtue and his Courage in a Manner truly heroick, yet the Name of Hero is commonly bestowed only on most illustrious Men, eminent by their Stations, or who are at the Head of Armies,

We must conceive in our Ideas of Virtue, that it is to be connected with Reason; the true Hero is neither rash nor bloody; he only acts through a Principle of Justice, as conscious to himself, that proceeding to Action on other Motives, every Distress we heap on our Enemy is an Aggravation of our Crimes. The false Hero, on the contrary, breathes nothing but Fury, Rashness, and Brutality; he is ignorant of the Use or Value

of Life; he exposes himself without Reason, as if it was greater Glory to die like a Madman, than to live a reasonable Life for the Service of his Country, or the Good of Society.

CHAPTER XXII.

*Instructions for Officers commanding
Detachments.**1st. On a March.*

“ **T**HE first and principal Rule which
 “ every Commanding Officer ought
 “ inviolably to observe, is to maintain the
 “ *Order of March*, and with all the Cir-
 “ cumpection imaginable to direct it in
 “ such a Manner, as not to Fear any At-
 “ tack of the Enemy, or being caught
 “ unprovided for his Defence: He should
 “ make frequent Halts, that his Detach-
 “ ment may be compact, and the Rear-
 “ guard at its proper Distance, other-
 “ wise the Van may be defeated before
 “ the Rear can arrive to its Assistance.
 “ The Soldiers should never encumber
 “ themselves with Baggage, so as not to
 “ have full Liberty of acting, nor tye
 “ their Tent-poles to their Firelocks,
 “ which

“ which last Circumstance was the Occa-
 “ sion of great Distress some Time in the
 “ last War.

“ The Soldiers, by not being used to a
 “ Regularity in marching, will at first
 “ think this Regularity uneasy; but when
 “ they are convinced that it is necessary
 “ for their *common Safety*, it will shortly
 “ become habitual.

“ On a March, where there is Danger
 “ of falling in with a superior Part of
 “ the Enemy, or you receive Intelligence
 “ of an Ambuscade, send off two or three
 “ Drummers into a contrary Road from
 “ that you intend to pursue, by whose
 “ Beats the Enemy may be deceived, and
 “ march towards the Drummers, in hopes
 “ to intercept the whole Detachment.

“ Where you have certain Intelligence
 “ of the Enemy's Detachment being equal
 “ or inferior to your own, halt your main
 “ Body and form an *Ambuscade* as near
 “ the Road as possible, then send for-

ward a small Party, who on being seen
by the Enemy should retire with *seem-*
ing Confusion, which may draw on the
Enemy, perhaps in Disorder, and with-
out Caution; When your Decoy Party
hears the Attack begun by your main
Body, they must face about, and charge
the Enemy in Front, while their Flank
is exposed to your whole Fire. Where
you are to march thro' large Woods,
Mountains, or Inclosures, let your *Scouts*
thoroughly reconnoitre your Front and
Flanks, the latter being the most dan-
gerous for the above Reason.

As they who are sent to reconnoitre
on the Flanks, meet frequently with
Hedges, Ditches, or Inclosures, it
should be recommended to them to be
particularly careful and exact in such a
Situation, nor let the Difficulty of pas-
sing tempt them to return without a
nice Scrutiny, for it is in Places like
these, that an Enemy would chuse to
plant an Ambuscade.

“ Never

“ Never attempt to pass a River or De-
“ file without thoroughly reconnoitring
“ the other Side of the River, or the En-
“ *virons* of the Defile.

“ Never venture with your Detach-
“ ment into hollow Ways or Vallies, till
“ your Scouts send Word that all is safe.

“ After having passed a Defile, form
“ your Men immediately, lest the Enemy
“ should lye in Ambuscade at some small
“ Distance from it; for which Purpose
“ let your Front move slow, so as only
“ to admit a constant Succession of Men,
“ as they pass the Defile, until the whole
“ Detachment is free and has recovered
“ its proper Order.

“ You must not permit your Soldiers
“ to break their Ranks or Order, to run
“ after Cattle or Plunder of any Kind, as
“ perhaps it may be a Scheme of the Ene-
“ my to entice your Men to disperse them-
“ selves, and so become an easy Conquest;

O

“ There

“ There is also Danger from the Peasants
“ alone, who, in Defence of their Pro-
“ perties, may be an Over-match for small
“ straggling Parties.

“ You may with Reason suspect an
“ Ambuscade, where the Enemy retires
“ with Precipitation, without any seem-
“ ing Disadvantage,

“ You have great Reason to be on your
“ Guard against a Surprise, when you
“ don't meet any Passengers or Peasants
“ on the Road, because it is a Sign that
“ the Enemy has stopt all Travellers, &c.
“ lest any one should discover the Ambuf-
“ cade, and give you Notice.

“ When you are informed that the Ene-
“ my have posted an Ambuscade on your
“ Rout, you should, if possible, send im-
“ mediately and inform the General in
“ Chief, specifying every Article of your
“ Intelligence, and halt your Party till you
“ receive further Orders from the Gene-
“ ral, who may possibly find Means to
“ surprize the Enemy in their own Am-
“ buscade.

"buscade. If you think yourself strong
 "enough, and equal to their Attack, let
 "your Van-guard move on, with Or-
 "ders to face about at the first Alarm,
 "whose Fire with that of your Rear-
 "guard, at a proper Distance also, will
 "enfilade the Enemy in their Attack ;
 "while you, with your main Body, co-
 "vered with your Baggage, oppose almost
 "an equal Front with equal Security, but
 "you must take care to inform your Men
 "that you have counterplotted the Ene-
 "my.

"If you are less in Number than the
 "Enemy, or they have an advantageous
 "Post, avoid them if possible ; but if
 "you are obliged to pursue the Road left
 "you should be overtaken by another
 "Party, in that Case send off a small
 "Party, consisting mostly of Pioneers ; let
 "them proceed, while you with another
 "Party come just within View of the
 "Enemy, who will not make their At-
 "tack till your main Body arrives ; halt
 "there till the first Detachment has pas-

“ fed the Enemy and thrown up a small
“ Entrenchment across the Road, after
“ which let your Men file off in small
“ Detachments, till the whole are passed ;
“ the Enemy will not think it worth their
“ while to attack any small Party, till they
“ find your Intention, which will then be
“ too late, for they will also find them-
“ selves between two Fires ; you will by
“ this Means preserve the greatest Part of
“ your Men, if not the whole.

“ When you suspect the Enemy in
“ Front, march with the greatest Front
“ you can ; but when you expect them
“ on your Flank, march by Files, as the
“ least *Movement* forms your Line of
“ Battle.

“ Always make your Disposition and
“ tell off your Detachment before you be-
“ gin your March.

“ If a superior Party of the Enemy
“ should pursue you to harraßs your Rear,
“ destroy the Bridges as you pass, break

“ up the Roads, cut down Trees and lay
 “ them across the Roads, set Fire to all
 “ Woods, Hedges, or Furze, that you
 “ leave in your Rear, especially if the
 “ Wind is in your Front.

“ Whenever you lose Sight of your ad-
 “ vanced Guard, halt your main Body till
 “ you get some Account of them, lest
 “ they should have fallen in into an Am-
 “ buscade, which may be your Fate also,
 “ without this Precaution.

“ If you should fall in with the Enemy
 “ on your March, and your Numbers near
 “ equal, or your Retreat dangerous, en-
 “ deavour to seize on some advantageous
 “ Post, viz. a Bridge, Wood, Church-
 “ yard, &c. *

O 3

“ Be-

* The Instructions for the Attack or Defence of the first
 are confined, by all the Authors I have read, to the Cir-
 cumstance of Artillery; no one has touched upon it in re-
 gard to Detachments of small Arms, and yet it is highly
 necessary there should be Regulations of that Kind, for ma-
 ny Reasons, particularly in the Article of Convoys. A Bridge
 well guarded and properly maintained may stop the Pursuit
 of the Enemy, and the Convoy may proceed in Safety :
 Again, it may be necessary to force a Passage over a
 Bridge,

“ Beware of Deserters, and their Intelligence, secure their Persons before you undertake any Expedition by their Advice ; for though they should leave their Wives and Children with you as Hostages, they may still be treacherous and betray you into a Snare, as the Prisoners taken by the Enemy in that Case will be more than sufficient to re-deem them, and they will depend on your Fear of Retaliation for their Security.

“ Take

Bridge, to the Relief of some other Party, or to avoid a superior Detachment of the Enemy that might attempt to surround you. As a Bridge may perhaps be very small, and not capable of containing the Detachment in the Street Firing, we should be reduced to depend on our Bayonets, unless we could find out some other Method of Firing. Let us suppose a Bridge about sixteen Feet wide, dividing a common Road or Causeway, with the Enemy attempting to dispute the Passage ; first, form your Detachment by Files ; face them to the Right with the Ranks half Distance ; then tell them off by three Files for a Platoon ; when the first File-Platoon has fired, each Man goes to the Right about on the Right Heel, which brings them opposite to the Intervals of the Ranks, after which they march briskly through the Ranks, and the Succession of Fire will be kept up : If you are to depend on the *Arme Blanche*, from the heaviest Column you can, placing as many Halberts as can be spared in your Front Rank.

“ Take great Care of your Guides, ne-
 “ ver let them sleep on the March, lest
 “ their Horses being left at *Will* should
 “ take a wrong Road.

“ A Guide should not only be honest
 “ and careful and well acquainted with
 “ the Roads, Bridges, Fords, and pri-
 “ vate Passes of a Country, but he should
 “ also, in some Measure, comprehend the
 “ March of an Army with all its Circum-
 “ stances of *Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery,*
 “ and *Baggage* ; for there are People who
 “ think an Army, with all these Articles,
 “ can as easily pass, and with as much
 “ Convenience, as they or any single Per-
 “ son could do without Incumbrance.

“ In a March by Night, through a
 “ Country where there is a Possibility of
 “ the Enemy's Approach, command your
 “ Guide not to engage you in any *Deffilè,*
 “ Wood, or Inclosure, without first in-
 “ forming you thereof, that you may have
 “ Time to reconnoitre as well as the Dark-

“ness will admit, and get your Men in-
“to proper Order before you enter them.

“Dogs might be of Service to your
“reconnoitring Parties in a *Night March*,
“for they will spread themselves on all
“Sides, and bark when they perceive any
“Body at a Distance or hear a Noise.

“A Detachment must be always di-
“vided into three Bodies, namely, the *Van*
“or advanced Guard, who is to be at a
“considerable Distance before the rest ;
“2dly, the *Main Body* ; and lastly, the
“*Rear Guard*, who is also to keep at a Dis-
“tance from the Main Body. With the
“Van Guard should march the *Pioneers*,
“for there are *Defiles* and *Inclosures* which
“will take less Time to open than to pass
“them in *File* ; one Hour of Work of-
“ten shortens four of *March*, especially
“where there is *Artillery* or other heavy
“Baggage. Never be sparing of your
“Work for the Security of your Troops,
“for the Sweat of the Pioneer is of less
“Value than the Blood of the Soldier.

“A Bridge

“ A Bridge may sometimes be made
“ over Rivulets or Ditches, by cutting
“ down the Trees that grow frequently
“ on the Banks, and throwing them cross
“ the Stream parallel to each other, and
“ making Fascines of the Boughs, which
“ are to be crossed on them again and co-
“ vered with Turf, &c.

of

Of Convoys.

“ **N**EVER suffer the Baggage or
 “ Convoy to mix with the Troops
 “ when passing a Defile or River ; but
 “ let your main Body be next the Enemy,
 “ with only a small Rear Guard (if the
 “ Enemy is in Front) to hinder flying
 “ Parties from approaching, and Peasants
 “ from plundering, and to assist when any
 “ Accident shall happen by the breaking
 “ of Carriages, &c.

“ Whenever your Convoy is liable to
 “ an Attack, march it in such a Manner
 “ that the best Part of your Troops shall
 “ be between it and the Enemy : If you
 “ have a River, Canal, or Morass on one
 “ Flank, and you suspect the Enemy on
 “ the other, place your Convoy between
 “ your Detachment and this Security.

“ You are to oblige all Servants, Sut-
 “ tlers, and Attendants to keep the Line
 “ of

“ of March, nor suffer any Carriage to
 “ move out of its proper Place to get be-
 “ fore another; whoever disobeys should
 “ be marched in Irons, and the Carriage
 “ sent to the rear of all.

“ You are not to allow any one to
 “ smoke Tobacco near the Powder Wag-
 “ gons or any Combustibles whatever.

“ If any Carriage breaks down it should
 “ be removed out of the Road, so as not
 “ to interrupt the March of the rest, and
 “ a small Guard left with it to repair,
 “ and afterwards save it from the pilla-
 “ ging Peasants.

“ If you are attacked by a Party great-
 “ ly superior to your own, in an open
 “ Plain, cover your Flanks with your
 “ Carriages, bringing them round towards
 “ the Rear, leaving a large Platoon for
 “ your Rear-Guard.

If

“ If you are thoroughly acquainted with
“ the Country, and confident that the
“ Enemy cannot approach but by one
“ particular Avenue, such as a Bridge or
“ Ford (a large River being between you
“ and the Enemy) you may in that Case
“ collect the greatest Part of your Detach-
“ ment and guard that Pass, during which
“ your Convoy may file off with a small
“ Guard, and your Main Body will af-
“ terwards form the Rear Guard, which
“ will be most liable to the Insults of the
“ Enemy.

Ambuscades.

“ **A**S I have touched on this Arti-
“ cle in the foregoing Chapter of
“ *Marches*, I shall only take Notice of
“ a few more Circumstances concerning
“ it.

“ When you are to intercept a Convoy,
“ or attack a Body of the Enemy on their
“ March,

“ March, endeavour to occupy some Post
 “ in the Neighbourhood of a Defilè, thro’
 “ which the Enemy must of Necessity
 “ pass, and there plant your Ambuscade,
 “ the best Situation of which is within
 “ Gun-shot of, and parallel to the Road,
 “ that your whole Fire may be thrown in
 “ at once on the Flank of the Enemy.
 “ 2dly, It should be at a small Distance
 “ from the Mouth of the Defilè, that the
 “ Enemy may not have Time to recover
 “ their Order.

“ When the Weather is hot and Water
 “ scarce on the Road, post your Ambus-
 “ cade near a Fountain, Pond, or Rivu-
 “ let; for the Enemy fatigued with Thirst
 “ and Heat, will break their Ranks, and
 “ each one will strive to be the first to
 “ drink, in Spite of all the Care of the
 “ Officers. Besides which, the Current
 “ of the Water commonly wears away
 “ the Road and makes a Defilè, so that
 “ but few Men can pass together.

“ A Cham-

“ A Champaign Country, where the
“ Corn is high, is very proper for an Am-
“ buscade of Infantry only, because the
“ Enemy will march with less Caution
“ and Vigilance in an open Country than
“ through Woods or Inclosures; 2dly,
“ you may at once discover the Numbers
“ of the Enemy, and in what Order they
“ approach; and 3dly, you can either at-
“ tack them with your whole Force, or
“ retire if you find them superior.

“ No Dogs should be allowed in any
“ Ambuscade, neither Stone Horses or
“ Mares; for Dogs will bark at the least
“ Noise, and the latter are apt to neigh
“ on the Approach of other Horses.

“ If the Attack is to be made in the
“ Night-time, let your Signal be more
“ than one or two Shots, otherwise a
“ Firelock going off by Accident may
“ give a *Contretemps* to the whole De-
“ sign: A Signal from a Drum advanced
“ with the Centinel would be the surest

“ Signal ; by this the Possibility of the
 “ foregoing Accident is obviated ; besides,
 “ the other Signal might fail by the Pow-
 “ der being wet, or the Loss of a Flint.

“ Always suffer the Advanced Guard
 “ of the Enemy to pass your Ambuscade
 “ unmolested, nor make your Appear-
 “ ance till the main Body of their De-
 “ tachment is open to your whole Fire.

Out-Guard.

“ **W** H E N you relieve any Out-
 “ Guard, or Advanced Party,
 “ you should enquire of the Officer
 “ you relieve, an Account of the Ene-
 “ my ; how far off they are encamped,
 “ by what Road or Avenue they can in-
 “ sult you during your Guard ; if he has
 “ reconnoitred the Environs of that Post ;
 “ if it is sufficient to make a Stand with
 “ that Number of Men ; if the neigh-
 “ bouring Inhabitants are in your Inte-
 “ rest, &c ? As soon as the old Guard is
 “ relieved

“ relieved you are to take all possible Care
“ for your Defence, not to trust to Report,
“ but reconnoitre the Post yourself calmly;
“ ly; by which Means you may find
“ sometimes a Necessity for altering your
“ Disposition, and escape a Danger that
“ your Predecessor (had he been attacked)
“ might have fallen into, by too implicitly
“ depending on the Judgment of the
“ Officer he relieved.

“ If you find that the Enemy has made
“ Incursions into that Neighbourhood,
“ and you imagine yourself not sufficient
“ to maintain your Post in the present Situation
“ of it; endeavour to intrench, or
“ at least to cover yourself from Insult,
“ by blocking up the Avenues, cutting
“ down Trees, ranging Waggon, &c.

“ If you are posted in a Church-yard,
“ Chateau, or Barn, always fortify yourself
“ as well as the Nature of the Place
“ will admit, and spare no Pains; for, as I
“ mentioned before, the Sweat of the
“ Pioneer

“ Pioneer is of less Value than the Blood
“ of the Soldier.

“ A Church-yard is a convenient Post,
“ especially if the Extent is not too great,
“ as the Wall may serve you for a Para-
“ pet, and the Church for a Citadel, in
“ Case you cannot stand your Ground at
“ your Parapet; besides which, the Stee-
“ ple commands the Environs: If there
“ are any Houses which command the
“ Church-yard, either occupy or pull
“ them down. If you have Time dig a
“ Ditch round the Church-yard Wall on
“ the Outside, which will hinder the Im-
“ petuosity of the Enemy, and the Earth
“ being thrown on the Inside will raise a
“ Banket where the Wall is too high.

“ To fortify a Church, raise semicir-
“ cular Entrenchments at each Door with
“ a small Ditch; the Earth of which, to-
“ gether with Boughs of Trees, &c. will
“ form your Parapet, which must be at
“ least six Feet high with a Banket; you
“ may break Holes through the Brick or

P

“ Stone

“ Stone Work, round the Church, three
“ Feet distant from each other, and six
“ Feet high, so that you may, by stand-
“ ing on the Benches and Forms, direct
“ your Fire against all Assailants ; their
“ Height will prevent the Enemy from
“ taking any Advantage of them, as they
“ will be out of Reach on the Outside ;
“ you may also drill Holes in the Inter-
“ vals of these near the Surface of the
“ Ground, for which Purpose you must
“ dig a Trench in the Inside the Church
“ three Feet deep and four Feet wide ;
“ by Means of these last Holes, you will
“ see the Feet of the Assailants, which
“ you could not discover from the upper
“ Ones, and the Enemy would cover
“ themselves from the Fire of the upper
“ Holes, and undermine the Wall in Se-
“ curity : By kneeling in this Trench you
“ may fire commodiously, which the E-
“ nemy cannot return, as the Ground on
“ the Outside will be almost on a Level
“ with the lower Holes.

“ If

“ If there is a Gallery, let the same
“ Holes be practised there, very low, so
“ as to bring the Fire as near the Foot of
“ the Wall as possible: If the Church is
“ in the Form of a Cross, the Walls will
“ flank each other, except the Extremi-
“ ties or Gable Ends. A Barn may be for-
“ tified in the same Manner.

“ When you are covered by a Wall or
“ Parapet, such as a Church-yard or
“ Pound, &c. you may allow for the De-
“ fence of a Line of 400 Feet 300 Men,
“ formed three deep, with open Files; this
“ will allow Room for the Rank that has
“ fired to counter-match into the Rear by
“ Files: Each File covers two Feet, and
“ the Distance between the Files will be
“ two more, which each Man will cover
“ by going to the Right about on the
“ Right Heel after firing, and marching
“ thro’ the Interval, where the same Evo-
“ lution will bring him into the Rear of
“ his own File.

Garrison'd Town.

“ **A**N Officer commanding in any
“ Fort or garrison'd Town, should
“ be very careful to prevent Surprizes by
“ Escalade, or by Troops introduced by
“ Degrees into the Town in Disguise, or
“ through the Houses of the Inhabitants,
“ Aqueducts, &c. I mention these Par-
“ ticulars, as we have many Instances of
“ their being put in Execution with the
“ wish'd-for Success; for which Reason
“ it should be recommended to the Offi-
“ cer commanding, to take Care that the
“ Ditch is clear and free, and the Wall
“ mended wherever it may be faulty: A
“ Communication should be kept open
“ round the Place, that the Sentries might
“ pass the *Word* to each other, and the
“ Patroles be thorough Masters of the
“ whole Wall: If any Houses should in-
“ tercept this Communication they should
“ be pulled down, or occupied, lest the
“ Windows which regard the Country
“ might

“ might furnish Means of Admittance to
 “ the Enemy : Where you have any old
 “ Castle or Rock difficult of Access on the
 “ Outside, don’t depend on the natural
 “ Strength of the Place, but keep it guard-
 “ ed, lest the Enemy should chuse to
 “ make an Attempt there, as expecting
 “ it to be neglected on Account of its Si-
 “ tuation.

“ The Commanding Officer should visit
 “ the Guards himself often, and go the
 “ Rounds, and make the Sentries pass the
 “ Word (*All’s Well*) round the whole
 “ Wall all Night ; the best Method to
 “ have his Orders obeyed, is to see them
 “ obeyed himself.

“ Where there is an Appearance of
 “ open Force against the Place, it is his
 “ Business to enquire into the Principles
 “ of the Inhabitants, how they stand af-
 “ fected to his Party ; if he finds them
 “ well inclined, he must endeavour to
 “ make them partake of the Duty, to ease
 “ the Soldiers, and make them conscious

“ that it is for their mutual Security ;
“ Where they are of the opposite Interest,
“ he should force them to a Part of their
“ Duty, always taking Care that but one
“ Third of each Guard consists of them,
“ and that they are close watch’d: Where-
“ ever he hears of Cabals or private Meet-
“ ings among the disaffected *Bourgeois*,
“ he should immediately seize and bring
“ to a Trial the leading Men, and act
“ with Rigour against them, provided they
“ are found faulty: But where the Inha-
“ bitants are in the same Interest with
“ himself, he should use all the Civility
“ and Lenity in his Power to keep them
“ in that Interest, and entice their Assist-
“ ance for the Preservation of the Place.

“ He should, at all Events, make a Com-
“ putation of all the *Bourgeois* capable of
“ bearing Arms, and to use their Num-
“ bers according to his own Discretion:
“ He is likewise to inform himself of
“ what Artillery is fit for Service in the
“ Garrison, and how served with Am-
“ munition and Attendance; likewise
“ what

“ what Arms are in the Garrison, and in
 “ whose Possession, that they may be put
 “ into the Hands of the People in his In-
 “ terest, and the others deprived of them,
 “ under Penalty of Death for Conceal-
 “ ment.

“ The Provisions in the Town, neces-
 “ sary for the Support of such a Num-
 “ ber of Souls, ought to be his first Con-
 “ sideration, as also how long they will
 “ last in case Supplies are cut off from the
 “ Main Body of the Army, or the neigh-
 “ bouring Country; in which not only
 “ the *Quantity* but the *Quality* is to be
 “ regarded.

“ His own Reflection will recommend
 “ to him to regulate his Guards between
 “ his regular Troops and the *Bourgeois*,
 “ according to his Observation of the lat-
 “ ter; taking Care not to put too much
 “ Confidence in them: Where the At-
 “ tack is open, and the *Bourgeois* known
 “ to be well affected, grant them the Ho-
 “ nour of defending any particular Part

“ where he don’t expect the greatest
“ Stress, leaving an Officer with a few
“ Men under Colour of assisting them
“ with his Advice ; but where they are
“ disaffected, and the Attack uncertain
“ where it will be, let him contrive to
“ form his Center Rank of the *Bourgeois*,
“ with a few flying Platoons of his own
“ Men in the Rear, and the Main Body
“ near the Center of the Town, to give
“ Assistance where it should be wanting,
“ making this last to consist of two Thirds
“ Regulars and the rest *Bourgeois* : Let
“ the Remainder of Arms and Ammuni-
“ tion, together with the Provision, be
“ kept under a strong Guard, and no one
“ preside at the Distribution of the latter
“ but the Commanding Officer, or who-
“ soever he shall appoint.

“ Whenever any Fire breaks out, let
“ the whole Garrison be ordered under
“ Arms at their different Alarm Posts,
“ under Pain of Death, (except the very
“ Persons to whom the House or adjoin-
“ ing

“ing Houses belong) and Detachments
“sent to the Assistance of the Sufferers.

“Whenever a Disturbance happens, let
“the whole be under Arms as before,
“and send a Party to quell the Riot and
“secure the Ringleaders.

“An Officer of a Port Guard should
“be attended by a few Peasants of the
“Neighbourhood, who are to examine
“all others that desire Admission; by this
“Means disguised Enemies and Spies may
“be discovered. An Officer should ne-
“ver suffer the Avenues to his Guard to
“be blocked up, or thronged, nor admit
“above one Waggon or Carriage at a
“Time on the Bridge, Terrass, &c. Where
“there is a Pallisade Barrier, the Gate of
“that should be shut before the other is
“opened; when any Carriage breaks
“down on the Bridge, the Gates should
“be immediately shut, the Guard at the
“Port turned out, and the Drivers exa-
“mined.

“ An Officer commanding in any Gar-
“ rison should be very careful on all Mar-
“ ket or Fair Days, or at any Time when
“ a large Concourse of People attend the
“ Town: This being a proper Season for
“ an Enemy to make his Attempt towards
“ a Surprize; for this Reason the Guards
“ should be doubled, reconnoitring Par-
“ ties sent out into the Country, all Pas-
“ sengers examined, and the Piquet ready
“ at a Minute's Warning,

“ An Officer, whose Detachment is
“ quartered on the Inhabitants, should
“ recommend to his Soldiers always to
“ keep their Firelocks, &c. in their own
“ Possession, not to trust them to their
“ Landlords, who might possibly (by be-
“ ing in the Interest of the Enemy) seize
“ them, and render the Men useless on
“ any sudden Alarm or Surprize.

“ All Guards in a Garrison Town should
“ be drawn for by Officers, Serjeants, &c.
“ and no one suffer'd to change his Guard
“ for

“ for another ; neither should a Soldier be
“ suffered to change his Hours of Centi-
“ nel.

To fortify a Village.

“ **W**HERE a Village is to be for-
“ tified against the expected At-
“ tack of the Enemy, and the Comman-
“ dant has Time and a sufficient Body of
“ Troops, he must first examine the Si-
“ tuation of the Village and its Environs
“ in regard to Morasses, Hills, Rivers,
“ Woods, &c. The Side towards a Mo-
“ rass, especially if a deep one, requires
“ but a small Guard, but must not be to-
“ tally neglected on any Account ; Hills
“ near the Place may be occupied, or an
“ Entrenchment thrown up to cover those
“ who are to defend the Part opposite ;
“ Hills at a Distance are of no Conse-
“ quence without Cannon ; Rivers are of-
“ ten a great Security where they are ra-
“ pid and not fordable ; but this last Ar-
“ ticle should be thoroughly examined,
“ not

“ not trusting to the Report of Peasants,
“ lest they should betray you, either thro’
“ Ignorance or Design.

“ Where the River is the principal Se-
“ curity, take Care to seize on all the
“ Fishermens Boats and others ; let a con-
“ stant Guard be kept at the River, and
“ Patroles go all the Night long, lest the
“ Enemy should attempt to pass in the
“ Night. Lighted Straw or other Com-
“ bustibles sent down the Current, will
“ discover every Thing below the Town,
“ and render it ineffectual. Let your
“ Main Guard be posted at the Bridge,
“ unless there is a Ford. For other In-
“ structions, see the Duty of a Port Guard
“ in the foregoing Chapter.

“ Woods are dangerous near a Village,
“ for they not only cover the Enemy from
“ the Shot of the Town, but also hide
“ their Motions ; the best Way to hinder
“ this is to set them on Fire.

“ Where

“ Where the Country is woody or much
 “ inclosed, be contented with driving off
 “ the Enemy, and never venture to pur-
 “ sue, lest you fall into an Ambuscade.

“ To fortify your Village, observe the
 “ following Directions, viz. Stop up the
 “ principal Avenues by a Ditch across the
 “ Roads, and a small Entrenchment well
 “ pallisadoed; let your Entrenchment ex-
 “ tend itself on each Side, so that the
 “ Fire may cross the Road at a small Dis-
 “ tance; consider the Form of the Vil-
 “ lage, and at every Angle of the Poly-
 “ gon raise a small Redoubt capable of
 “ containing fifty or sixty Men. The ex-
 “ terior Side of the Polygon may be one
 “ hundred Toises, the Perpendicular one
 “ Twelfth of the Side, the Faces twelve
 “ Toises, and the Flanks perpendicular
 “ to the Line of Defence; this is almost
 “ the Figure of a Polygon fortified in the
 “ common Way, except the Curtains:
 “ Keep open the Communication between
 “ these Redoubts by small Platoons of
 “ twelve

“ twelve Men, and draw up your Main
 “ Body in the Center of the Village, that
 “ you may more easily succour the Party
 “ attacked. The Intervals between these
 “ Redoubts may be shut up afterwards
 “ where you have Time, either by a Pa-
 “ rapet, or by cutting down Trees, or
 “ distributing the Rubbish of old Houses,
 “ Carts, dead Horses, &c. Let us sup-
 “ pose the Village to be in Form of a
 “ Pentagon, and to require five Redoubts
 “ of fifty Men each, the Guard at the
 “ principal Avenue fifty Men, the Guards
 “ of two smaller Avenues twenty each,
 “ five Platoons of twelve Men to keep
 “ open the Communication between the
 “ Redoubts ; next let us suppose a Colo-
 “ nel and six hundred Men, there will
 “ remain two hundred Men as a Body of
 “ Reserve in the Center of the Village,
 “ after furnishing every Post with its Com-
 “ plement.

“ Where the Attack is sudden, and you
 “ have not Time to fortify yourself in the
 “ above

“ above Manner, or where, after being
“ harraſſed in your Retreat, you determine
“ to make a Stand; firſt, ſtop up the A-
“ venue through which you expect the
“ Enemy, by cutting down Trees, dig-
“ ging a Ditch, ranging Waggonſ and
“ Cartſ with the Wheelſ off, ſetting Fire
“ to a Heap of Furze, according to Con-
“ venience or Circumſtance. Secondly,
“ ſeize on all the other Avenues, poſt
“ your Guardſ nearly in the ſame Man-
“ ner round the Village, and keep your
“ Main Body in the Center. When you
“ have an Intention to quit the Village
“ and hinder the Enemy from purſuing
“ you, collect all the Combuſtibles you
“ can and ſet them on Fire in the Road,
“ and in the firſt narrow Part or Defilè
“ through which the Enemy muſt follow
“ you.

“ Where your Party is but ſmall, and
“ you have a Country Seat, a Farm Houſe,
“ or *Villa* to defend, ſtop up the princi-
“ pal Avenue by a Tree or two cut down,
“ and

“ and the Branches turn'd outwards, which
“ forms an excellent Barricado : Where
“ the Out-houses in view of the Enemy
“ are thatched with Straw or covered
“ with Planks, take off the Thatch and
“ destroy it, lest the Enemy should set
“ Fire to it, and by that Means force
“ you from your Hold ; where they are
“ plank'd, you must endeavour to cover
“ them with Mud, or (if you have Time)
“ with green Sods of Turf.”

N. B. These few Instructions are drawn from the *Reflex.*
Milit. per M. Santa Cruz & l'Ingenieur de Campagne.

CHAP-

CHAPTER XXIII.

*Castrametation.**Taken from Le Blond.*

BY *Castrametation* we are literally to understand the Art of measuring or tracing out the Form of a Camp on the Ground ; yet it sometimes has a more extensive Signification, by including all the Views and Designs of a General ; the one requires only a Mathematician, the other an experienced Soldier : We shall at present treat only on the first, and as that depends on the Disposition of the Troops in Order of Battle, we are first to consider the Quantity of Ground covered by a Battalion or Squadron. As for Example. Let us suppose a Battalion of 700 Men in three Ranks, we shall find the Number of Men in each Rank by dividing 700 by 3, which will give 233, Surplus 1 ; multiply this by 2 (each Man being supposed to cover

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two

two Feet) and you will have 466 Feet, besides two Feet for the surplus Man, for the Extent of each Rank.

I shall confine myself to the Battalion in the following Treatise; the Squadron may be worked in the same Manner by knowing the Breadth of one Horse and the Number of the Rank.

Suppose the Battalion 500 Men in three Ranks, we shall find the Number of Men in each Rank by dividing 500 by 3, which will give 166 Men and 2 surplus; multiply this by 2, and you will have 332 Feet for the Extent of your Line, besides 4 Feet for the two surplus Men: This Method of Calculation will serve for Battalions of any Force.

Having premised this, give me Leave to observe, that as the Formation of Battalions and Squadrons consist in the Arrangement of the Men who compose them, so does the Disposition of an Army consist in Arrangement of those Battalions and Squadrons.

The

The Number of Lines for drawing up an Army is not fixed, no more than the Order of Battle, for both depend on the Ability of the Commander in Chief, the *Site* of the Country, and Disposition of the Enemy.

The most common Method of drawing up an Army is in two Lines, with a Body of Reserve; by this Means there must be a great Extent from Right to Left. To know this Extent, we must enquire into the Number of Battalions which compose the first Line, and likewise the Intervals which separate them; as we know the Space that each Battalion occupies, nothing is wanting but a simple Multiplication to know the Extent of the whole Line. *Example.* Suppose eight Battalions of 500 Men each, with seven Intervals of 90 Feet each, multiply the Files of one Battalion, consisting of 166 File, by 8, and the Amount will be 1328 File, or 2656 Feet, according to the foregoing Rule of two Feet *per* File; then multiply the seven Intervals of 90 Feet by 7, and

Q 2 the

the Amount will be 630 Feet; join the two Sums together and you will find the Extent of the Line to be 3286 Feet, or 1095 Yards 1 Foot, beside four Feet, to the two surplus Men of each Battalion.

There is no fixed Regulation for Intervals, that being intirely in the Breast of the Commander in Chief. Some allow of no Intervals, many approve small ones, and others of Intervals equal to the Front of the Battalions (*tant pleines que vuides.*)

I shall now proceed to the Detail of what regards the Camp, that is to say, the Ground occupied by an Army when in the Field.—The Ancients were accustomed to fortify their Camps by throwing up Intrenchments round them: The *Turks*, and other Nations of *Asia*, fortify themselves, when in an open Country, with their Waggon and other Carriages: The Practice of the *Europeans* is quite different; the Surety of their Camp consists in the Facility and Convenience of drawing out their Troops at the Head of
their

their Encampment ; for which Reason, whatever particular Order of Battle is regarded as the best Disposition for fighting, it follows of Necessity that we should encamp in such a Manner as to assemble our Troops into that Order and Disposition as soon as possible. It is therefore the Order of Battle that should regulate the Order of Encampment ; that is to say, the Post of each Regiment in the Line of Battle should be at the Head of its own Encampment ; from whence it follows, that the Extent of the Line of Battle from Right to Left of the Camp, ought to be equal to the Front of the Troops in Line of Battle, with the same Intervals in the Camp as in the Line. By this Means, every Battalion covers its own Tents, and they can all lodge themselves or turn out in case of Necessity at a Minute's Warning.

If the Front of the Camp is greater than the Line, the Troops must leave large Intervals or expose their Flanks ; if less, the Troops will not have Room to form with the proper Intervals.

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From

From the above Principles, concerning the Extent and Front of the Camp, we find the Necessity of having a clear Space of Ground at the Head of each Battalion on which they may form in Line of Battle: Therefore, where a Country is embarrassed by Woods, Ditches, &c. it is necessary to open a Communication for the Troops to move to the Assistance of each other without any Obstacle.

The Front or principal Line of the Camp is commonly directed to face the Enemy. I propose in the following Treatise to particularize the Encampment of a Battalion, but will first mention a few Circumstances which concern the Camp in general.

The Residence of the Commander in Chief, for the Time being, is called the Head Quarters; in this Place the principal Officers of the Army are lodged: The Town or Village chosen for this Purpose, commonly gives the Name to the Camp;
it

it should be situated in the Rear of the Camp, as near the Center as possible, and in such Manner that the Enemy could neither cannonade or insult it: This Circumstance should be of greater Weight than any Convenience of Lodgings.

The Hospital is commonly settled in some convenient Place in the Neighbourhood of the Army, though not too near; for fear of Infection, proper Houses are appointed near some Rivulet or River for this Purpose; this is called the *Flying Hospital*; but there are others in the great Towns, where the Sick and Wounded who are able to bear the Fatigue are carried.

As Bread is a Circumstance of Importance towards subsisting the Army, Care is always taken to establish Ovens in the neighbouring Villages; the Bread is transported in covered Waggons, and escorted by Detachments: When the Villages are at too great a Distance, the Bread is made in Camp by *Portable Ovens*.

The Park of Artillery is the Place occupied by the Artillery with its Furniture and Attendants.

I shall now enter into the Method of tracing a Camp, and determining the Measure of the different Parties that compose it; that is to say, the Encampment of particular Bodies, or what is called CASTRAMETATION. For this Purpose, the Major-General of the Day, with the Quarter-Master-General, Majors of Brigade, and Quarter-Masters of the different Corps, with their Camp-colour Men, attended by an Escort, set forward to mark out the Encampment, and to post the necessary Guards for the Security of the Camp. When this Party arrives on the Spot determined on by the General in Chief, the Major-General fixes the Front Line, which is done by planting a large Piquet to serve as the first Point of Direction of that Line, and taking for the second some remarkable Object at a Distance,

tance, such as a Steeple, Tree, or House, &c.

We are to suppose that the Officer so intrusted has gone the Length of the intended Line, to see if the Ground is proper for a Camp, if it is free from Woods and brakes, or is interrupted by marshy or boggy Ground. Secondly, If the Army can be conveniently supplied with Water and Forage; if the Communication with the grand Magazines and fortified Towns is open. Thirdly, If there is Room sufficient for drawing up the Army in Battle, at the Head of the Encampment; if there is a free Communication from Right to Left; and if there is Room for the second Line: He is also to consider in what Manner his Flanks are supported, either by Villages, Woods, or Rivers; for it may happen that a small Alteration in the Front or principal Line may be attended with many Conveniencies to the Troops, and save a great deal of Trouble. Perhaps this may not be so easily accomplished in the Neighbourhood of an Enemy, who would certainly

certainly attempt to prevent it; but it is necessary to have a perfect Knowledge of a Country, before you establish an Army there; and you may acquire that Knowledge by reconnoitring, or from the Intelligence of Guides.

Vide Mar. Puysegur.

After the Line is fixed, the Quarter-Master-General marks out the Ground of every particular Battalion and Squadron, which is then delivered to the different Quarter-Masters of Corps, who are to fix the Camp Colours of the Regiment on the Flank Lines, and form their Encampment in the Rear of the Principal or Front Line, according to the Distribution.

The principal Object in the Distribution or Arrangement of the Camp, being to give a Convenience or Facility to the Officers and Soldiers of repairing expeditiously to the Head of the Line: The Tents are ranged in a Line perpendicular to the principal Front of the Camp, and there are Spaces left between them which are

called the Streets. The common Method is to form as many Perpendiculars or Ranges of Tents as there are Companies in the Battalion, and these Companies are posted in the same Order as in Line of Battle, *viz.* the Company on the Right encamps on the Right, and so on. All these Preliminaries being understood, I shall now proceed to the present Method observed by the Quarter-Masters in the Distribution of their respective Proportions for the Encampment of a Battalion.

When a Regiment is under Orders for Camp, the Quarter-Master and the Camp-Colour-Men are ordered forward to receive the Proportion of Ground allotted for their respective Corps; they are to mark out the Quarter and Rear Guards, and likewise the Spots for the Bells of Arms: When the Regiment comes to its Ground it is to be formed with the Center directly facing the Bell-Tent of the Quarter-Guard, which is the Center of the Regiment's Proportion on the principal Line; here the Colours are to be planted,
three

three Paces advanced before the Line of Bell-Tents. The Quarter and Rear Guards are to be formed next, and the different Sentries posted, *viz.* two on the Colours, one on each Flank of the Bells of Arms, one on each Flank of the Officers Street, on the Quarter and Rear Guards, and the Field Officers Tents one each. When the Colours are planted, the Companies are dismissed by facing to the Right and Left outwards from the Centre, and marching opposite to their respective Bells of Arms, then face, march, and lodge their Arms in the Bells, and proceed to pitch their Tents, which are to be in regular Files by Companies in the Rear of the Bell-Tent.

The

The Distribution and Measurement of the Camp of a Battalion, according to the Regulations at Thurles in Ireland, August 1, 1755, under the Orders of the Right Honourable the Earl of Rothes.

Depth of the Camp.

From the Quarter Guard	Paces
To the first Line of Parade ———	50
To the Colours — — —	24
To the Bells of Arms ———	3
To the Serjeant's Front Pole ———	4
To eleven Tents, Serjeant's included	32
To the Subaltern Officers Front Poles	10
To the Captains ditto — — —	20
To the Field Officers ditto — —	24
To the Colonel's ditto ———	16
To the Staff-Officers ditto — —	15
To the Front of the Piquets ———	20
To the Rear of ditto — — —	12
To the Bell-Tent of the Rear Guard	10
To the Grand Sutler's — — —	10
4	To

	<i>Paces.</i>
To the Kitchens — — —	20
To the Petit Sutler's — —	30
To the Necessary Houses —	60
<hr/>	
Total from Front to Rear	360

Extent on the Line.

From the Flank	<i>Paces.</i>
To the Serjeant's Tent Pole —	1
To the next Company's ditto —	15
To the next ditto — — —	3
To ditto — — — — —	15
To ditto — — — — —	3
To ditto — — — — —	16
To ditto — — — — —	3
To ditto — — — — —	15
To ditto — — — — —	3
To ditto — — — — —	15
To the Flank — — — — —	1
<hr/>	
	90

The

The Camp-Colours are planted in Manner following, viz. four on each Flank.

From the Pole of the Bell-Tent	Paces
To the First — — —	4
Serving as a Line for the Rear Rank when drawn up.	
To the Second — — —	4
Serving as a Line for the Centre.	
To the Third — — —	4
Serving as a Line for the Front.	
To the Fourth — — —	15
	<hr/>
	27

To the Quarter and Rear Guards
one each.

When the Line turns out to the Commander in Chief, the Camp-Colours are to be struck and planted opposite to the Bells of Arms; the Espontoons are to be planted between the Colours and the Drums, piled up behind them; the Halberds are to be planted between and on each Side of the Bells of Arms, the Hatchet turned from the Colours.

These

These Circumstances are too trifling for a Place in public Orders, but are necessary for Regularity.

By the foregoing Detail of the Encampment of a single Battalion, we are furnished with an Idea of tracing out a Camp in the general Term; for an Army being (as was said before) composed of Battalions and Squadrons, whoever knows the Proportion of Ground occupied by one, may easily comprehend the extent of the whole, when he knows the Number of Battalions and Squadrons and the regulated Intervals.

The tracing of the second Line is a Repetition of the first, with this Alteration only, that the Intervals of the second Line commonly answer to the Rear of the Battalions and Squadrons in the first Line. To trace the second Line, you must prolong the Perpendicular raised on the Right or Left of the Front Line, until it reaches the proper Distance for the second Line, there raise another Perpendicular, which must naturally be parallel to the Principal or first Line.

CHAP-

CHAPTER XXIV.

Reflection.

“ **W**OULD it not be a shameful
 “ Thing, to see either an Offi-
 “ cer or Soldier shrink back, or hesitate
 “ in the least, to obey the Orders of Em-
 “ barkation for any Expedition whatever,
 “ especially where the Service of his King
 “ and the Welfare of his Country require
 “ it, although Danger should appear im-
 “ mediate? Can the Officer, who owes
 “ his Preferment to the King’s Bounty,
 “ imagine it an Annuity, given for his
 “ Ease and Pleasure only? Or the one
 “ who purchases his Commission, can he
 “ look upon the Army only as a proper
 “ Place to lay out his Money at Inte-
 “ rest to the best Advantage? Who can
 “ think that a Country would maintain
 “ the Burden in Time of Peace, but with
 “ the reasonable Expectation of enjoying
 “ the Benefit, nay, Gratitude of it when
 “ Occasion demands it? And where is

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“ Gra-

“ Gratitude so highly due as from the
“ Vassal to the Patron, whose Favours
“ and Bounty have enabled him to live
“ for a Length of Time before in Pleasure,
“ Quiet, and Tranquillity? How despi-
“ cable would that Man seem, in the Eyes
“ of all good and brave Men, who being
“ young, a *Soldier of Fortune*, or with-
“ out any visible Connection here at Home,
“ should publicly declare his Want of In-
“ clination to go abroad on Service; where
“ he might in some Measure make a Re-
“ turn to his Country, shew himself not
“ unworthy of His Majesty’s Commission,
“ by his Courage, Conduct, and Know-
“ ledge of his Profession, and display those
“ Talents which otherwise must labour
“ in perpetual Obscurity, and he be deem-
“ ed an unprofitable Servant, and an in-
“ solvent Debtor to the Grace that so long
“ has fed him? Of what Weight will
“ even twenty Years Service be to intitle
“ such a Man to Preferment? None; it
“ will rather paint him to himself as un-
“ grateful to his Country, unworthy his
“ Prince’s Favour, and below the Digni-
“ ty

“ ty of a Gentleman and an Officer : How
 “ will his Conscience disturb him, not
 “ only when he reflects on the Honours
 “ bestowed upon his former Compani-
 “ ons, but at every Conversation where
 “ the Service is concerned ? What must
 “ be the Consequence ? The Death he
 “ feared Abroad will find him soon at
 “ Home, or what is worse, an everlasting
 “ Remorse and internal Conviction of un-
 “ manly Behaviour.

“ But what shall we say to the Man,
 “ who without consulting his own Cou-
 “ rage and Fortitude, runs blindly into
 “ the Dangers which he has not Soul to
 “ support ? When once he has taken the
 “ Field, it is then too late to recede ; 'tis
 “ then Obedience to his Orders must be
 “ his only Consideration ; that Obedience
 “ may be terrible, but it is indispensable ;
 “ to be exposed to all the Fire of the Ene-
 “ my, without daring to stir, even to de-
 “ fend himself, is most terrible ; but eve-
 “ ry one must obey his Orders and main-
 “ tain his Post ; nay, tho' at a Siege he
 “ should

" should hear under his Feet the hollow
" Noise, which proclaims his Death and
" Burial in the self-same Moment, yet
" even in this horrible Situation, the Du-
" ty which has placed him there, demands
" his Obedience to remain there: Necess-
" sity sometimes requires the Loss of In-
" dividuals for the Public Service.

" Reader, forgive this Reflection, 'tis
" an idle one; for I don't doubt, when
" we shall meet our Enemies, but we
" shall behave with Courage and Refig-
" nation, which has always been the Cha-
" racteristicks of our Countrymen."



F I N I S.

